The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4728. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 19 by Ocean Telegraph.

Destructive Floods in England---Great Loss of Life.

Renewal of the Fenian Agitation in Ireland.

Ricasoli Issues a Circular on the Roman Question.

He Discountenances Agitation and Advises Neutrality.

Serious Illness of the Princess Dagmar.

The Spanish Government Taking Measures Against an Outbreak.

ENGLAND.

Disastrous Floods—Great Destruction of Human Life.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.

Great floods are devastating the counties of York and Lancaster. Many lives have been lost by drowning.

Fenians Arriving in Ireland.

LONDON, Monday evening, Nov. 19.

It is said that the Government is alive to the fact that large numbers of Fenians have been arriving in Ireland weekly, and is well prepared to meet any rebellious movement.

Great Reform Demonstration.

The Reform demonstration in Edinburgh, on Saturday, was a large and imposing one.

ITALY.

Agitation on the Roman Question Discouraged.

FLORENCE, Monday, Nov. 19.

Baron RICASOLI, Prime Minister of the Italian Government, has issued a circular discouraging the agitation of the Roman question.

Italy, he says, will be neutral, and await the certain triumph of her rights.

RUSSIA.

Serious Illness of Princess Dagmar.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The Russian festivities have been suddenly stopped on account of the serious illness of the Princess DAGMAR.

PRUSSIA.

Count Bismarck Soon to Renew Active Duty.

BERLIN, Monday, Nov. 19.

It is positively stated that BISMARCK will soon resume the active duties of his office.

SPAIN.

The Government Taking Measures to Prevent an Outbreak.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The Government of Spain is taking strong measures to prevent a threatened outbreak.

Don MIGUEL is dead.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Mediation of France and England Accepted by Chili and Peru.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The report is confirmed that Chili and Peru have consented to accept the mediation of the Governments of France and England.

CANDIA.

Renewed Fighting.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19.

There are reports in circulation that fighting has been renewed in Candia.

INDIA.

The Famine Abating.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Telegraphic dispatches from Bombay report the gratifying intelligence that the famine in India is abating.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 19—Noon.

The Cotton market is quiet and unchanged.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d.

The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 19—Evening.

The Breadstuffs market to-day has been firm and unchanged.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19—Noon.

Consols to-day are quoted at 90⅞.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 90¼ for money.

American Securities.

The following are the current quotations of American Securities:

United States Five-twenties	70⅞
Illinois Central shares	78⅞
Erie Railway shares	49⅞

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 19—Evening.

The following are the closing quotations of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅞
Illinois Central Shares	78⅞
Erie Railway Shares	50

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the Moravian.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *Moravian*, Capt. ALTON, which left Montreal Nov. 8, has arrived out.

Arrival of the Bremen.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Bremen, arrived at this port yesterday.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Arrival of Queen Emma—Cordial Greeting from her People—Loss of the Iron Ship Bellisama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 19.

The bark *Smirnote* brings Honolulu dates to Nov. 2.

Queen EMMA arrived at Honolulu, on the steamer *Vanderbilt*, Oct. 22, after a passage of nine days from San Francisco. She was greeted with a royal salute, to which the *Vanderbilt* and the Prussian war-ship *Vanetta* responded. Thousands of people assembled to greet her on landing.

The *Vanderbilt* drew twenty feet water, and entered the harbor of Honolulu easily.

The great gale at Hong Kong was felt seriously at sea, and many vessels are missing.

Advices received from Tahiti report the loss of the iron ship *Bellisama*, on a reef near Palmerston's Island about March 26. All hands perished.

Arrived ship *Dragon*, Capt. MCCLERNON, from London.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Maximilian's Ministers Decide to Hold On—The Emperor's Health Much Improved.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 19.

Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 13, have been received.

At an extra meeting to discuss the situation of affairs, MAXIMILIAN's Ministers unanimously determined to continue in office without alteration.

MAXIMILIAN's health has been very much improved by his recent sea voyage, which caused reports that he had attempted to abandon the country. On the 12th, MAXIMILIAN was still at Orizaba.

THE RIO GRANDE.

Assault on Matamoras—Death of Gen. Tapia.

GALVESTON, Texas, Monday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch from Brownsville to the *Courier*, dated the 11th, reports that a spirited attack on Matamoras took place on the 9th instant. The skirmish lasted several hours, the assaulting party, under TAPIA, gaining the advantage, but distrusting CORTINAS, he did not follow up his success.

The defenders lost twenty prisoners. Col. RIAS, their commander, was arrested for bad conduct on the field.

On the night of the 10th inst. TAPIA died of cholera. This event will change the current of events.

The arrival of ESCOBEDO is reported.

CANADA.

Fenian Prisoners Discharged and Sent to the United States—Vindictive Feeling of the Militia.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 19.

A large number of Fenian prisoners were discharged this morning and taken on a special train of the Great Western Railroad to the Suspension Bridge, in charge of a guard of twenty men, under command of Lieut. HARRISON, of the Seventeenth Regiment.

Before leaving the jail the prisoners took a hearty leave of the jail officials, thanking them for the kindness which has been shown them in this city. On their arrival at the bridge they received $5 each in American money from the Deputy Sheriff, to carry them home. They bid good-bye to their escort at the bridge.

On their arrival on the American side they gave three rousing cheers for the American Government and the Fenian Brotherhood in America.

A company of the Royal Hussars left this morning for Fort Erie to patrol the river in that vicinity. They are to be immediately reinforced by a regiment of infantry. The Queens Own refuses to do duty if the Fenian prisoners are not hanged. Great excitement exists among them. Their officers, at a meeting on Saturday, were hissed while explaining the position of the Government. It is feared that they will make an attempt to lynch the prisoners.

The Court of Queen's Bench opened this morning, when it was decided that no appeal would be made for a new trial for LYNCH and MCMAHON before Thursday.

Release of Fenian Prisoners.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday Nov. 19.

On Saturday night thirty-nine Fenian prisoners, confined in the old jail, were released from custody.

Their discharge was conducted with great secrecy, only about an hour's notice being given them before their being sent away.

When the prisoners were made aware of the joyous tidings they were furnished with transportation by the Government to Suspension Bridge, and a special train was furnished by the Great Western Railroad. This drew up in the rear of the jail at ten o'clock, and the men were safely lodged on board in charge of a guard of twenty men, with a corporal and sargeant, under the command of Lieutenant Harrison, of the Seventeenth Regiment. The prisoners received a good supper at the Railroad Station before starting, and each one of them was presented with a five dollar bill in greenbacks. On reaching the Falls, the Fenians bid good-bye to their escort, giving three hearty cheers for the Sheriff, the Governor of the jail and the jail officials.

Accident on the Grand Trunk Railway—Coroner's Jury.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Nov. 19.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of WEEKS, who was killed by an accident on the Grand Trunk Railway, on Friday, returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by the train running off the track near Breslow Station, on the 16th inst., which was caused by a broken rail. We further find and are of the opinion that no blame rests on the Company in this case.

BALTIMORE.

Fearful Tragedy—An Insane Woman Attempts to Kill Her Own and Her Sister's Children.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

A horrible affair occurred this afternoon at the residence of Mr. JESSE MARSDEN, on East Baltimore-street. Mrs. GEORGE CLOGG, a daughter of Mr. MARSDEN, residing with his family, while under the influence of a fit of insanity, attacked her own children and those of her sister, Mrs. CHAS. EICHMAN, with a common table-knife, and cut the throat of a son of Mrs. EICHMAN, aged about 5 years, and then attempted the life of her youngest child, wounding it severely. She then endeavored to kill her eldest child, but it escaped.

The affair produced an intense excitement in the neighborhood.

The parties are highly respectable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

It appears that Mrs. C. CLIGG did not succeed in inflicting serious injury on her own children, but only attempted to do so. Seeing her kill the little boy, EICHMAN, they made their escape from their mother unharmed. The unhappy woman was removed to an Insane Asylum shortly after the sad affair.

Preparations for the Masonic Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

Great preparations are making for the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple to-morrow. Numerous delegations have arrived from distant points and others are expected to-morrow. The procession will be formed at 1 o'clock and will no doubt be a most impressive affair. There will be a large attendance of Knight Templars, and the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, HENRY S. PALMER, of Milwaukee, is expected to be present.

The Baltimore lodges have been making costly arrangements in the way of new banners, regalia, &c., some of which are really magnificent. The President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and the Governor of the State have been invited to be present to view the ceremonies, and it is expected that the President will reach here in an early train to-morrow morning.

The Masonic Celebratiod—Annual Meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 19.

It is raining slightly this evening, with indications of unfavorable weather for the Masonic procession to-morrow, on which event the oration and other ceremonies will take place in the Maryland Institute Hall.

President JOHNSON will be received at the depot by the Knight Templars.

At the annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company the old Board of Directors was reelected. The election of President takes place in December.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commercial Interest of Boston—Meeting of the Board of Trade—Address from Hon. Josiah Quincy—He Proposes that the State Purchase and Operate the Worcester and Western Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The decline of Boston as compared with other Northern Atlantic cities is attracting the serious attention of its business men; and for the purpose of devising means to secure increased facilities for transportation between this city and the West, a special meeting of the Boston Board of Trade was held this afternoon to take action upon the subject. The Board was addressed at length by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, who presented a bold but perhaps a practical measure for redeeming the trade of Boston, namely, the purchase by the State of the Worcester and Western Railroads, and operating them under the direction of seven directors, to be chosen from the cities of Boston, Worcester, Springfield and the town of Pittsfield. It appeared among other things in Mr. QUINCY's address, that the through tonnage of the Western Railroad to Boston was larger in 1847 than in 1865; and under the present arrangement the interests of the Corporation and that of the public is antagonistic in view of the rapid growth of the West and the demand for the increased facilities, without any corresponding accommodation on the part of the corporation. It was argued that the Directors could have obtained an increase of stock which would have enabled them to have placed their road in a condition to do all the business of this City and Albany, and at a reduction of fare and freight. It is now cheaper to send freight from Albany to Springfield by way of New-York than by the direct route of the Western Railroad. Mr. QUINCY showed by the English estimate that twenty-seven passengers, at $6 each, would pay the whole cost of running a train from Albany to this City, and argued from this, and considering the cost and running expense of the Western Railroad, that passengers could be profitably carried to that point for $1 each, and freight for $2 per hundred, and that those railways on which the greatest amount of capital are expended are those on which the charges are lowest. The measure as proposed by Mr. QUINCY was thoroughly discussed in the Board, and was considered practicable. The Legislature can take the stock of the Western Railroad to-day at less than par, and every dividend at ten per cent., when that right is exercised, will prove to have been a dividend of three per cent. on the capital. The State, it will be remembered, has expended millions of dollars on this road intercourse with the West. It is alleged that the road can do five times its present amount of business, and transport 10,000 tons a day, or two-thirds the amount received at Albany. The whole subject was referred to a Special Committee, who will put it in the form of a bill, to be acted upon at the coming session of the Legislature.

KANSAS.

The Cheyenne Indians—The Union Pacific Railway.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 19.

The Cheyenne Peace Conference is a failure. It was to have been held at Fort Ellsworth. The Indians would not go there, but assembled at St. Serahah, on the Santa Fe road, 45 miles southwest, and informed the Commissioners that they would not go to Fort Ellsworth to receive their presents; they did not want any, and if the Government wanted to give them any it should send them to St. Serahah. They refused to cede the Smoky Hill route.

The United States Commissioners have reported the acceptance of the second twenty miles of the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Secretary of the Interior.

The excursion party have been receiving an enthusiastic welcome. A ball was given this evening in honor of their visit. Speeches were made by Dr. TYNG, Mr. WEBB and others. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevails.

Western Railroad Excursion.

ATCHISON, Kan., Monday. Nov. 19.

The party of railroad excursionists from Boston, New-York, Chicago and other cities, left here today for the present terminus of the central branch of the Pacific Railway, of which 45 miles have been completed.

The party includes several officers of the road, the Government Commissioners, many distinguished capitalists and statesmen from all parts of the country, among them Gov. SMITH, of New-Hampshire, Messrs. HAVEMEYER, of New-York; SILL and CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts; Senator POMEROY, of Kansas; R. M. POMEROY, of Boston; E. H. NICHOLS, of New-York, and a large number of representatives of the leading railroads of the country and of the Press.

The Pacific Railroad—The Second Section Accepted.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 19.

The Government Commissioners to-day examined the second section of twenty miles of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and will report the same to the Secretary of the Interior as in an acceptable condition.

TENNESSEE.

Action on Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 19.

In the House of Representatives to-day the bill providing for impartial suffrage and universal amnesty was tabled by a vote of 39 to 29. The East Tennesseans voted almost solid against it, while a majority of the Conservatives favored the measure. The bill was introduced by the Radicals, and the more enlightened of that party warmly espoused its passage.

A Universal Suffrage Bill Before the Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Nov. 19.

A bill was introduced into the Tennessee House to-day to repeal the present franchise law and give suffrage to the negroes, being a proposition for universal suffraffe and universal amnesty. The bill was laid on the table on the first reading, by 39 to 29; the East Tennessee members voting solid, Radicals and Conservatives, to lay on the table, and the Conservatives from Middle and West Tennessee against the bill.

Another bill was introduced, striking out the word "white" in the present franchise law.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 19.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the discussion of the relation of baptized children, to the discipline of the church, was concluded, and the canon, as reported by the Committee, was adopted.

An important report on beneficiary education was presented by the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the last General Assembly.

The canons of discipline, as far as chapter 9, with slight modifications, have been adopted.

MISSOURI.

The Attorney-General's Decision on the Legality of Votes Cast After Sundown.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 19.

C. H. BRANSCOMB has been declared elected to the Legislature over FRANK BLAIR, the votes cast after sundown being decided legal by the Attorney-General of the State.

This decision also elects S. D. RIDGELY, Radical, to the State Senate, and increases Gen. PILE's majority.

BRANSCOMB and RIDGELY have received their certificates from the County Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Organization of the Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

The Legislature was organized to-day by the election of W. E. MANLEY, Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. MCADEN, Speaker of the House of Commons. The old officers were elected.

Gov. WORTH's message will probably be sent in to-morrow.

No other business was transacted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

THE PRESIDENT AT SECRETARY SEWARD'S.

The President visited Mr. SEWARD, this evening, and remained with the latter about an hour. Visitors at the White House failed to get interviews with Mr. JOHNSON.

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY SUPPORTS HORACE GREELEY FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY announced to-day that he has $10,000 to spend, if necessary, to procure the election of Mr. GREELEY to the United States Senate. He says Mr. GREELEY favored him, and he (MORRISSEY) therefore goes for GREELEY. Mr. MORRISSEY had interviews to-day with the President, Secretary McCULLOCH, Gen. RAWLINGS and other gentlemen in position here.

THE MASS WELCOME DEMONSTRATION.

Another call coöperating with that previously published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, for a mass welcome to the Radicals in Congress, has been issued by the five committees representing the Union League of America, the District Republican, German Radicals and Eqnal Suffrage Associations, six Councils of the Union League, white and colored, the Colored Soldiers, and the Exual Right League.

The mass welcome will be held on Saturday, the 1st of December. A banquet is also proposed on Monday evening.

A large number of Radicals from Maryland and Virginia have signified their intention of joining in the demonstration.

A PLEA FOR THE SUFFERING CRETANS.

The United States Consul at Candia writes, under date of Oct. 14, to the Secretary of State, as follows: "I hope that our Government will be able in some way to contribute to the relief of the unfortunates who are already deprived of all provision made against the Winter, and even, in many cases, of obtaining a living, by the barbarous severity of the Government forces, and who destroy not only stores provisions, &c., but even the houses and implements, and in many cases the vineyards, of those whose only offence has been to escape at the approach of a soldiery, of whose humanity they have good reason to doubt. If the charity of the friends of humanity is not large toward the Cretans, thousands must perish the coming Winter."

DISTURBED STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TAMPICO.

The Navy Department has received information of the arrival of the *Tallapoosa* at Galveston, from off Tampico. The *Tallapoosa* will be succeeded by the *Paul Jones*, near the latter place.

No foreign vessels-of-war were off the river or in the port of Tampico, on the 29th of October, and only one American vessel in the harbor.

Tampico is at present in command of Col. GOMEZ, with a force of 500 men, controlling the Customs and enforcing the payment of loans.

The authorities of Victoria, the capital of the State, do not recognize those of Tampico, and their guerrillas seize all goods found *en route* for the interior markets despatched from the Tampico Custom-house.

By letters from San Louis Potosi, it is ascertained that MEJIA and DUPIRE are to leave that place in the early part of November, with an expeditionary force for the recapture of Tampico.

Gen. PAVOR, who has a force of fifteen hundred or two thousand men in the Hausteca, and is now holding Tampico, has issued a proclamation declaring Puebla Viejo open to foreign commerce, which it is feared will lead to open hostilities between the forces under his command and those under Col. GOMEZ. Under this state of affairs the inhabitants of Tampico are in constant dread of the most serious disasters, and a probability of the indiscriminate plunder of the town.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department, under act of Congress of July last, have invited architects to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department, and adjacent vacant ground. The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject will be furnished to architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to Lieut.-Col. T. J. TREADWELL, Recorder of the Board. It is designed to bring not only the War Department proper, but the vast business of all its various bureaus into one building. A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and of $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded by the Board upon the approval of the honorable Secretary of War. The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. TREADWELL, Recorder of the Board, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

MORE DISASTERS IN THE LATE HURRICANE.

Consul KIRKPATRICK, in a letter dated Nassau, N. P., Nov. 3, says that on the day after his last dispatch was forwarded to the Department of State there arrived the crews of two other wrecked American vessels, the officers and crews being saved, with a very small portion of the cargo, namely: brig *California*, of Bristol, R. I., J. O. INGRAHAM, master, wrecked at Little Bahamas, Oct. 2, on a voyage from Newport, R. I., to Havana, with a general cargo, and the schooner *William A. Ellis*, of New-York, ELBERT J. BISHOP, master, wrecked at Great Abaco, Oct. 2, on a voyage from New-York to St. Marks, Fla.

Commander COOPER, of the United States ship *Winooski*, informed the Consul that the keeper of the Lighthouse "Hole in the Wall," told him that a vessel, or fragments of a vessel broken up, was found a few miles from the *Winooski*, loaded with iron and machinery for a saw-mill, dry goods, &c., and that he took them to be American from the fact of having found two pieces of bunting, a small part of the union and a part of the stripes, on the broken and ragged part of the rocks.

The shipping mark on one piece of the machinery was H. F. D. The vessel was wrecked in the hurricane of October, and no doubt all hands on board perished, as five bodies were found on the beach.

SENATOR HARLAN'S SPEECH ON SUFFRAGE.

United States Senator HARLAN to-night addressed a public meeting at the Fair Building, Pennsylvania-avenue. His auditors were about equally divided between whites and blacks. His theme was the moral, political and social necessity of conferring suffrage on citizens of African descent throughout the country. He read from speeches and statements to show that the President himself was in favor of it. He expressed the belief that if those who were present would petition Congress for impartial suffrage there would be no difficulty in the passage of a law for that purpose.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following Presidential appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Henry C. Kesey, Newton, N. J.; Albert H. Stanborough, Morristown, N. J.; Geo. H. Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.; Henry M. Merrill, Haverhill, Mass.; Jas. H. Barker, Milford, Mass.; Patrick McGuire, Cold Spring, N. Y.; Alfred Buckhardt, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John H. Beall, Lewisburgh, Penn.; Daniel Brewster, Montrose, Penn.; G. Ashman Miller, Huntington, Penn.; Henry Gliene, Hazleton, Penn.; Jas. Hoyle, Xenia, Ohio; Wm. C. Moorehead, Zanesville, Ohio; W. W. McNair, Minneapolis, Minn.; Wm. S. Palmer, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

EDWARD S. DANA, of Vermont, has been appointed Assistant Clerk of the United States House of Representatives.

The President to-day appointed D. A. LEATHERMAN, of Tennessee, Commissioner on the part of the United States, to the universal Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1867, RICHARD BEALAN, Deputy Postmaster at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A PRIZE-FIGHT ON THE POTOMAC.

To-night at 1 o'clock a steamer chartered for the purpose will leave the Sixth-street wharf for some point on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, carrying two light weight prize-fighters, who intend to fight for the sum of $500 early to-morrow morning. They will be accompanied by several prominent sports of this locality. The contestants are from Philadelphia and Baltimore; their names are ENGLISH and WHITNEY. No efforts are being made by the authorities to interfere with the anticipated fun.

COL. BAKER'S CLAIM CONTESTED.

Lieut. ALEXANDER LOVETT, who is contesting Col. BAKER's claim for the reward offered for the capture of BOOTH, and intends taking the question into the Courts, has been honorably discharged from the service. It is understood that he has affidavits from Gen. AUGER and others that he furnished the information which led to the capture of BOOTH and HAROLD, and that BAKER refused to give him a pass to leave the city at that time, but appropriated the information to his own benefit.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.

Col. WM. G. MOORE, confidential Secretary to the President, has been appointed to the position of Paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of Major. Col. MOORE was formerly on duty in the War Department, where he earned the high esteem of Secretary STANTON for faithful and able performance of duty. He is a most efficient officer and courteous gentleman, whose well being is rejoiced in by all who know him.

THE CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

The Consul at Palermo says the cholera at that city has become epidemic; from the time the troops landed Sept. 18 to Oct. 17, it was only in a sporadic form. The Consul learned that on the 19th, which in the official bulletin is marked 217 cases and 131 deaths, there were actually buried at the Sampo Santo 300 bodies. There were several American vessels in port, but with the exception of the mate of the *Curo* the health of the officers and men was excellent.

REVIVAL OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The following dispatch has been received by the way of Augusta, Ga.:

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The Charleston *Mercury* was issued this morning for the first time since February, 1865. It admits, editorially, that the war annihilated the theory of States' rights, and proposes to devote itself in the future to the internal development of Southern interests.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.

The National Horse Fair opened to-day at the National Race Course, across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. There was a fine display of horse-flesh, *Dexter* and *Silas Rich* being present, and the admired of all beholders.

A race took place between District of Columbia and Maryland horses, for $150, mile heats, best three out of five. The horses entered were *Mary Washington*, *Sazarac*, *Hattie* and *Virginia*. The latter, a Maryland horse, won the race in three successive heats. Time—2:43¼, 2:44¼ and 2:44.

Dexter and *Silas Rich* run to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK NAVAL OFFICE.

It is now conceded that a volunteer military officer is to receive the appointment of Naval Officer of New-York. The name of the fortunate individual cannot be given now, but a day or two probably will determine the matter.

THE OHIO DISTRICT JUDGE.

Among the gentlemen named for the office of United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, made vacant by the death of Judge WILSON, is CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Esq., a brother of Gen. SHERMAN and Senator SHERMAN.

ONLY ONE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions will show that there is but one revolutionary pensioner living, namely, SAMUEL DUNN, who enlisted from New-Hampshire, and now resides in New-York.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

An influential citizen who had an interview with the President on Saturday last, says Mr. JOHNSON assured him that he would appoint Mr. SPOONER Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The President will visit Baltimore to-morrow to attend the Masonic celebration.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MASONS.

The President has given directions that leave of absence for twenty-four hours be granted to all Masons in the public departments who desire to participate to-morrow in the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple in Baltimore.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It is understood that Gen. SHERMAN and Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, will first land at Tampico, and failing to find there the representative of the Mexican Republic, will then go to Vera Cruz.

ARRIVALS.

Among the Congressional arrivals are Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, and Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois; also, Hon. GEO. A. HALSEY, member-elect from the Fifth New-Jersey District.

E. G. WEBSTER, Esq., formerly of the State Department, who has been in England for the past six months, arrived in this city this morning.

PERSONAL.

It was reported this afternoon, that Gen. ROBERT E. LEE was in the city, but it proves to be an error arising from the fact that his nephew, Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, is in the city. Col. J. S. MOSBY, of guerilla fame, has been in town for several days.

Among the many visitors at the President's House to-day was JOHN MORRISSEY, Congressman elect.

PROMOTION OF COMMODORE CRAVEN.

Commodore CRAVEN has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, to date from Oct. 10.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer *Winooski* arrived at Key West on the 10th inst.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Victoria Advices—Discussion of the Question of Annexation to the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 19.

The steamer *Golden Age* sailed to-day for Panama with $783,000 in treasure, of which $760,000 go to New-York.

Among her passengers is Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A.

Victoria advices say that the question of annexation to us is under discussion. The Victoria *Telegraph* (newspaper) says: "England gives assistance and saddles us with a cumbrous form of Government, against our wishes. The Federal authorities spend thousands of dollars every year on territory, and ask the inhabitants to pay but a tithe of the outlay in consequence of its infancy."

Every British colony is devoted to chronic discontent, culminating often in armed outbreaks, while in the United States Territories, scarcely a remonstrance is heard. One country is killed by the extravagant men at the head of affairs, while the other steadily progresses under the management of the people.

The bark *Shipmate* brings 2,500 kegs of sugar, 100 barrels of molasses.

Wheat dull at 2c. ℔ lb.

Legal-tenders, 71⅞c.

KENTUCKY.

The Coroner's Jury Report in the Case of Mrs. Powell.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 19.

The Coroner's Jury which examined the remains of Mrs. BEN. POWELL report that no traces of poison were found in her stomach, and consequently exonerated her husband and every one else from suspicion. The recent report of the arrest of Mr. POWELL in reference to this matter was incorrect.

Fire in Covington, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 19.

A fire in Covington, Ky., to-night, burned the liquor-store of JONES & BRANNON and the clothing-store of J. H. NIPPER & BROS., on Pike-street. The Lexington House, adjoining, was badly damaged. Loss $40,000; partly insured. Explosion of gas caused the fire.

TEXAS.

Movements of Gen. Ortega and Party—More Troops for the Mexican Frontier.

GALVESTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch states Gen. ORTEGA and his party remain at Brazos, the guests of the commander of the colored United States troops.

ORTEGA has signified his intention to return to New-Orleans.

Heavy rains have delayed inland travel, which at present can be performed only on horseback.

Fifteen hundred Federal troops are expected on Mexican frontier soon.

ALABAMA.

The Legislative Action in Aid of Debtors.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 19.

The Senate has passed a bill extending the time to debtors to pay the first installment on debts to Jan. 1, 1868.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Opening of the Fair—Arrival of Senator Doolittle.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 19.

Large numbers of visitors are daily arriving here.

The Federal and State offices will be closed to-morrow, in order to give the employes an opportunity to witness the inauguration of the grand Fair.

Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, left this morning for Galveston for a short visit to Texas.

Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 19.

Sailed, steamer *Adele* from Charleston for Baltimore. Ship *James F. Patten* from Baltimore for Bath, Me.

Weather clear. Wind fresh from the south.

Murder at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 19.

A citizen, named AUGUSTUS MCLEAN, was shot yesterday by a freedman, in a dispute about ten cents. The verdict of the Jury was "willful murder."

Death of a Prominent Philadelphian.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

GEORGE B. REESE, one of the oldest dry goods importers of this city, died this morning. He was aged 67 years.

Fire at Cohoes.

TROY, Monday, Nov. 19.

There was a large fire in Cohoes to-night, which destroyed Police-station No. 1, on Mohawk-street, and the adjacent buildings. Loss $2,000.

THE POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Radical Declaration Against Impartial Suffrage—Developments of Political Opinion.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The new scheme of adopting negro suffrage, proposed by the Chicago *Times*, is of no importance on account of the paper, but like the value of a weather cock, is significant of the current wind of doctrine. We have never doubted that the rebel States (in the South) would concede negro suffrage if it would restore their power, nor ever doubted that the Democratic Party would adopt it for the same reason. We are opposed to restoring either to power by any extraordinary means, and are, therefore, opposed to forcing negro suffrage on the South, when the only effect of it will be *to increase the number of their Representatives and furnish new material for the play of demagogues.* We say *force* it, for if it comes as a concession of the Southern States themselves, and under the heretofore conceded right of all States to define their own right of suffrage, we have neither the constitutional nor the moral right to object, nor would we desire to, for it would be another concession to the equality of the human race before the law, with us a fundamental principle. But if this measure is ever proposed by the President, or adopted by the Democratic Party, it will be from no motives of humanity or regard to human rights, but only for the purpose of regaining power.

The scheme is dangerous, which the wily politicians who propose it know; *chiefly because there is a section of the Republican Party urging what they call "amnesty and impartial suffrage."* But what is to be the effect of it? It is to destroy the amendments to the Constitution just proposed by Congress, and adopted in the recent elections by an immense majority. Will the people undo their own work? And undo it for no earthly purpose but to give power to rebels? No. The American people are incapable of a fickleness and perversity like that. Happily, the elections have settled the political power of the country for four years. Let it remain settled. The amendments to the Constitution have been presented to the South as the platform of fair and moderate men. There is no proposition to hang, burn or destroy rebels, to confiscate their property, or disfranchise their votes. On the contrary, it is proposed to admit them at once to their share in the Government, on assent to three principles: 1. The equal right of all men before the law; 2. That no perjured rebels shall hold any office whatever; and, 3. Equal representation. This is fair and just. It leaves the question of suffrage open to the States themselves. The bitter part to the South—that for which they propose to reject the amendments—is, that perjured rebels shall not hold office. This they consider degrading. Why? Simply because these perjured men make up the greater part of the able and influential rebels. Without these the people cannot be controlled, and the political rebellion made successful. Amnesty, if we understand it, proposes to set up these illustrious villains, and attempt to control them by the impartial suffrage of negroes. Such a scheme as that may do for some political Utopia, whose people have no common sense, or for the millenium, when no voting will be necessary. But if we expect to suppress the political villainy and corruption, which we have seen rampant in this country for twenty years, both North and South, we must take the bull by the horns and chain him to the post. And, if we don't mistake the times, that is what the Western people mean to do. The amendments to the Constitution by Congress are just. They violate no State rights, and they will multiply the power of the leading rebels. They know this, and therefore propose, through their Northern organs, a scheme which, if adopted, *will give them the fruits of victory while professing to adopt Republican principles!* This is not the first time such a scheme was proposed. When Satan whispered in the ear of Eve, he said she should not surely die, but be like the gods—knowing good from evil.

Congress has but one thing to do—and that is the voice of the people—stand on the platform they have made; and the President and the South must come to their feet. Let the members of Congress, especially from the West, guard against the schemes, however plausible, which are presented with a view to destroying their plan or dividing their counsels. It is said the South will reject the amendments. Very well—what is the harm done? What would be the practical effect of that? *Simply to keep them out till after the Presidential election.* What of that? Will that help their cause? So far from it, that they will certainly adopt the amendments as soon as they see that Congress remains firm. And if they do not, what of it. The world lived long after CÆSAR died—and improved. It may possibly survive the loss of rebel votes. Negro suffrage will also surely come; and what harm will they or anybody suffer for waiting three or four years? Is voting a panacea for all evils? Then why not confer it on women? Had New-York City any better candidate for Congress than Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON? No. Let us look before we leap. When the Democratic Party eats up its words and nullifies its conduct of thirty years, it is simply the old cat under the meal. No justice requires us to be in any haste to force suffrage on any State, and if, as Mr. JOHNSON and the Democrats have constantly asserted, the rebel States are still States, then we cannot, without absolute annihilation of all State rights, force any kind of suffrage upon them. But sufficient for the day is the evil. Let us stand where we are, in the strength of right and justice and victory. E. D. M.

Nov. 15, 1866.

The Question of Races at the South—Who are Loyal?

The following is given as from an intelligent and sagacious officer, now in command in South Carolina:

"As for the state of feeling with regard to the 'man and brother,' *it is about the same here as at the North.* The higher classes treat him well and want to see him do well; the 'low-down people' are jealous of him, like to abuse him, and begin to hate him. All the outrages—and they are not many—come from the 'low-down people,' as the 'poor white folks' are called here. The former owners still take an interest in their old slaves, and will occasionally go to law for them, and very frequently continue to feed and favor them, at least so far as they can afford.

The true loyal men here are the men who fought against us on the field of battle. They give no trouble, and they are tolerably right in opinion; it is the fellows who lived in bomb-proofs during the war who are now blatant; the men who did not shed their blood when they had a chance. I must say that I like the Ex-Confederate soldiers; they are manly under their defeat, and accept the surrender honestly. Large numbers of them are in favor of passing the Constitutional Amendment, and there is a growing, though as yet silent party, looking to that settlement.

I hope that Congress will stick to the Amendment, and ask neither more nor less. Believe me that, first, the negroes are not fit to vote; and second, they would generally vote with their old masters. Don't you know that our Connecticut blacks always used to vote the old Whig ticket, following the ruffle-shirted old gentlemen who formerly owned them? It would be like that here. It is bad policy, I firmly believe, for the North to insist that the negroes shall vote, and consequently be represented.

I don't speak of abstract justice. I have not room enough left to settle that little matter.

I suppose that all the South is not so good as my district. It is the best, my predecessor told me, in the State. The only hostile people are the bomb proof fellows and the ladies."

The President's Intentions.

From the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

A well-known Eastern Democratic politician had an hour's interview with the President to-day, and found him *indisposed to make any more removals* from office on political grounds.

He also learned that the President intended *to leave the reconstruction question hereafter entirely in the hands of Congress,* and that he intended no factious opposition to this body, and that he resented with indignation an intimation that he did not intend to execute the laws which had been made over his veto.

Mr. JOHNSON also added, that several prominent Southern men were urging upon him the propriety of declaring for universal amnesty for impartial suffrage. He informed them, he said, that his views in the matter had already been expressed in a message to Congress, at the last session, and in his letter to Gov. SHARKEY. *He was in favor of impartial suffrage, and as for extending a general amnesty he could not now decide.*

The Washington National Union Executive Committee.

The following card appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* of Monday:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 17, 1866.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

The paragraph quoted in your paper this morning from the New-York *Tribune*, to the effect that the Resident National Union Executive Committee was indebted to our bank in the sum of $80,000, is untrue in every respect. There is a considerable balance to the credit of the Committee on the books of our institution.

It is evident that the *Tribune* has been imposed upon by some designing individual.

By giving this an insertion in the *Chronicle* you will confer a favor on, yours truly,

RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.

The Tax on Cotton.

We published from our special dispatches on Wednesday morning a synopsis of the annual message of Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, to the State Legislature. The mails bring the full report, from which we take the following relating to the tax on cotton:

"In the revenue law enacted at the last session of Congress, a specific tax of three cents per pound is assessed upon raw cotton. The tax is so unjust and so oppressive in its operations upon the productive labor of the cotton States, that I think a memorial should be sent to Congress in favor of its repeal, or at least its modification.

The oppressive injustice of this extraordinary tax may be easily illustrated. Upon a bale of cotton weighing 500 pounds the tax is $15. In addition to this, the cotton grower has to pay the ordinary income tax of five per cent. Assuming that cotton is worth 30 cents per pound, the gross value of the bale is $150. In computing the cotton as income, the expense of producing the article is, of course, deducted. Suppose this expense to be one-third of the gross value of the cotton in the market, the income would be reckoned at $100, which would involve a tax of $5. This, added to the specific tax, makes an aggregate of $20 as the amount assessed upon a single bale.

The illustration here given is not at all exaggerated. It is a plain statement of the practical operations of the law. Such an enormous tax upon agricultural labor was perhaps never before assessed by any Government. Even at the present high price of cotton, it is actually a tax of twenty per cent. upon the profits of the producer. With a declension in the price of cotton, there would, as a matter of course, be a corresponding increase in the per centum of the taxation. But at the rate of twenty per cent. this tax is more than four times as heavy as is levied upon any other branch of industry. Should Alabama produce this year no more than two hundred and fifty thousand bales, the United States tax upon the crop will amount to five millions of dollars.

But there is still another very extraordinary feature in the law respecting this specific tax. Upon all cotton fabrics or yarns, manufactured for export, the manufacturer receives from the United States Treasury a gratuity of three cents per pound. It is thus in the power of the manufacturer to draw from the Treasury every dollar paid into it from this specific tax. Therefore, it cannot be pleaded in extenuation of this oppressive burden, that it is demanded by the necessities of the Treasury. It is nothing more nor less than a bonus offered for the manufacture of cotton goods for exportation. It is a munificent bounty ruthlessly wrung from the hard earnings of the toiling freedmen and given to those who are prospering in business which already yields enormous profits, and who, in many cases, are in the full enjoyment of independent fortunes.

This specific tax, viewed in any light, is a direct burden upon the labor which produces cotton. Cotton lands are cultivated almost exclusively by freedmen, and hence the pressure is upon them. Arguments are not necessary to demonstrate the correctness of this proposition. The effect is direct and immediate upon such freedmen as farm on their own account; but a no less injurious result is indirectly wrought upon those who labor as the employes of others.

We have no voice in Congress. This enormous and burdensome tax was assessed upon us when we were denied representation. We have now no means of making known to Congress the oppressive, if not ruinous, effects of this law, except in the form of a petition for redress of grievances. The State lost $500,000,000 by the war. We are, therefore, comparatively poor, so far as concern actual, available resources. We are struggling to recuperate our fortunes. Many adversities frown upon us. Our condition is bad enough at best. We are not permitted to participate either in the making or in the administration of Federal laws. But to all of those laws we yield a patient and an honest obedience. And surely, under all these circumstances, the National Legislature will give a reasonable heed to our petition. If by no other consideration, the promptings of self-interest should induce them to remove this crushing weight from us. A law which paralyzes our energies, and represses the development of our resources, is injurious to the whole country. We may, therefore, appeal to the common interest of the entire nation, as demanding a repeal of this inexcusable discrimination against the productive industry of the cotton-growing States."

The Missouri Legislature.

A dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., to the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following:

"A prominent citizen of our State, temporarily in the city, who has, by the opportunities of the official position he has occupied, obtained an intimate knowledge of the feelings and sentiments of the people of almost every County in the State, and of the tone and character of the Representatives they have chosen, speaks of the next Legislature with the utmost confidence and assurance. He bespeaks for it the most advanced position of progressive Radicalism in all measures affecting the interests and welfare of the loyal masses, and a steadfastness to the tenets of the Radical party concerning the internal interests of the State, as well as the policy of the nation, which neither the corruptions of men and money combinations can demoralize, or disturb. It is now the ambition of Conservatives to find an element in this body with which they can form an alliance for the accomplishment of their cherished schemes. But nothing is more certain than that this search will be vain.

That the abuses arising from former legislation will be corrected as far as they may be, is certain. It is quite probable, too, that a certain amendment to the Constitution will be proposed; and another most gratifying assurance is, that in the election of a United States Senator they will arise to the highest standard of justice and enlightened principle. It is of the utmost importance that the ablest, most fearless and powerful champions of the Radical interests of the State should be chosen, and by no means the man who measures the extent to which he shall perform any duty by his chances for that position. The fact is, the general confidence felt in the political destinies of Missouri is inspiring the people and all their enterprises with newness of life. Especially along the Pacific Railroad is its influence felt, where preparations are on foot for progress on the grandest scale."

The Admission of Colorado.

The Denver (C. T.) *Gazette* of the 7th inst. publishes the following call for a "Territorial Mass Meeting:"

At a meeting of the Anti-State Executive Committee, held in Denver the 2d of November, 1866, it was resolved a Territorial mass meeting be called, to convene at Golden City, on Saturday, 24th inst., to consider what action may be necessary to thoroughly inform the Congress of the United States as to the inability of the people of Colorado to defray the expenses of a State Government at present, and of the opposition to the admission, which it is believed is felt by a vast majority throughout the Territory.

CHAS. C. POST, Chairman.

Gen. Grant at the Baltimore Horse Fair.

The Baltimore *Commercial* states that at the Horse Fair in that City on Saturday Gen. GRANT was present, and occupying one of the stands, when his attention was called to the fact that Gen. JO. JOHNSTON was upon the other, the question being put, "Would he like to see him?"

"Certainly," was the reply of the General. "There is no man on the ground I would be more pleased to see!"

Gen. JOHNSTON was sent for, and a cordial greeting took place. While this was going on, Gen. STONEMAN also made his appearance, a like cordial greeting occurring, the three occupying the stand for a couple of hours in company.

Gen. J. A. GARFIELD has returned home to Portage County, Ohio, after an arduous political campaign in Illinois, Wisconsin and New-York, during which he traveled 7,500 miles, and delivered sixty-five speeches.

The New-York Times, Tuesday, December 20, 1864

THE CITIES OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

Social Philosophy of Elections—Votes of the Western Cities—Growth of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago—Advantages and Future and Present of Memphis.

Elections teach a good deal more than political ideas. Memphis, having the best situation of the Central West, Recently I saw in the *Memphis Avalanche* an article on Pittsburgh, in which the writer says that Pittsburgh is the *third* manufacturing town in the United States. This is so *far* from being the fact, that the aggregate products of manufactures and mechanical arts in Pittsburgh amounts to little more than half that of Cincinnati. The manufactures of clothing in Cincinnati amount to as much as all the celebrated inventories of Pittsburgh. You will find many other distinctions facts in the census reports of manufactures. The election returns of Pittsburgh are quite deficient in the zeal of genius necessary to devise and perfect great plans for the general interest; but, in the end, such things are accomplished, and they will be there.

Having noticed the chief cities of the West, let us notice and fast rising in the Southwest, look at the map of the Mississippi River, from Cairo to New-Orleans, there are not found more than three or four sites on which a great town can be built. On one of these, and the best, stands the city of Memphis, now a large town, and likely to be the largest in the Southwest. It has been greatly injured by the dirty part it took in the rebellion. It took the most fanatical part in that monstrous crime, and gave a vote of 14 to 1 for secession. It has, of course, suffered accordingly. Among its sufferings was the expulsion by a score or two of obnoxious people. Memphis is now crowded with refugees, and will be the people's choice. Give a town like, under whose auspices the Memphis exodus occurred. But in this there is a revolution.

Memphis must pass around the Southern railroads *must* pass around the Southern railroads *must* be determined by the fact the last is the best. Memphis is the great business point of the Southwest, and will be, closed as it has been waxed to the extension of the cotton region. Memphis is the great depot of the raw material and the market for all its sec-tories. They are the symbols of social and political philosophy. But I am wandering. I would notice, what must be very interesting to New-York merchants, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago's here are the symbols of Western cities. Cincinnati owes its growth and prosperity to its position on the Ohio River. Its growth was rapid, and Chicago here has been extraordinary. It has grown from a town of 4,000 inhabitants (!) when Chicago and the 20,000 inhabitants (!) when Chicago and the whole of Cook County gives but 21,000 votes. It is true, there was not much political excitement at Chicago to call out the vote; but there was enough to make it a pretty fair test of the growth of the place. To put the growth of the Western cities (including their suburbs) in a fair light, I give the following little table:

Cincinnati and Hamilton County	40,448
Baltimore City and County	20,963
St. Louis City and County	20,963
Boston and Suburb County	14,570
Chicago and Cook County	30,963

The only point, then, in reality to be decided is as to the administration of the paper presented by Mr. CHARLTON as District-Attorney, which will bring all those facts to the knowledge of the Court. Upon this point the Government further strengthened its position when Mr. BAKER cited the celebrated case reported in 11th Howard, of a disputed boundary between Georgia and Florida, when Judge TANEY permitted the Attorney-General, (Mr. CRITTENDEN) to come into Court at the instance of the Executive Government of the United States and file a "suggestion," stating the Court information of facts within the knowledge of the Executive Department, the passenger pinnacled and pilgrim and there care buried.

Extraordinary efforts are being made to apprehend these villains, who, secreted and screened by the interior of the country, defy the law. Amount depredations made by them upon the property of the United States from the beginning of the war to the present time are estimated to approximate $3,000,000 for the ingot on cotton captured. The railroad company's up to two or three hundred thousand dollars. Their whole trial, if they should ever be brought to trial, is a mockery and a farce.

Within the last week the old-time guerilla outrages of the war have been forcibly brought to mind by the operations of a band of robbers on the Louisville Railroad. Upon a train which left Louisville on Monday last, containing a number of passengers, the train was boarded by a party of men, who, after robbing the passengers of their money and valuables, set fire to the cars, and left them to burn. Among the passengers was Gen. BRANNAN, who was on his way to Washington to report to the Secretary of War. The robbers, after firing the train, mounted their horses and fled. Gen. BRANNAN, with a party of men, pursued the robbers, and succeeded in capturing one of them, who proved to be a deserter from the rebel army. He was brought to Louisville, and lodged in jail. The rest of the party escaped.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

The military authorities and the citizens along our railroads are determined to put that down if it costs enough blood and treasure. Upon the first outbreak of guerilla warfare on the part of the rebels, the Government should arrest and imprison every man, woman and child who is suspected of sympathy with the rebellion, and hold them as hostages for the conduct of their friends. Such a course would soon put a stop to these outrages. Let the Government show that it is in earnest, and that it will not tolerate such villainy, and it will soon be at an end.

The military authorities on the Louisville Railroad appear now to be fully determined to cooperate with the Government to put a stop to these outrages. But if the Government does not protect the people, they will take the matter into their own hands. Gen. BUTLER has issued an order, which will be found in another column, directing that for every train fired into by guerillas, or any damage done to the road, the nearest rebel prisoners shall be taken out and shot. This is the only way to deal with these villains. Kindness and forbearance will be regarded as cowardice, and will only encourage them to greater outrages. Let the Government show that it is in earnest, and that it will not tolerate such villainy, and it will soon be at an end.

KENTUCKY.

The Democratic Convention—A Great Union Meeting—Speech of Gen. Burbridge.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1864.

The Democratic Convention met here to-day, and was largely attended. Gen. BURBRIDGE addressed the Convention, and was received with great enthusiasm. He said he had been a Democrat all his life, but he was now a Union man. He was for the Union, and the Union must be preserved. He was for the Constitution, and the Constitution must be preserved. He was for the enforcement of the laws, and the laws must be enforced. He was for the suppression of the rebellion, and the rebellion must be suppressed. He was for the abolition of slavery, and slavery must be abolished. He was for the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Emancipation Proclamation must be carried out

his leg and sustained injuries which will cripple him for life.

The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000. W. E. Dickinson for plaintiff; John K. Hackett for defendants.

Suit Against the Union Defence Committee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—NOV. 19.

Before Judge Cardozo.

A suit against the Union Defence Committee, represented by A. T. Stewart and others, has been instituted by Daniel T. Norris, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, Washington, to recover the value of two or three days' board of two companies of the Second Regiment National Guard, in 1861. This was one of the regiments forwarded by the Union Defence Committee. The action came on for trial in the Common Pleas Court, before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, when, it appearing that it would involve the computation of an account and bill of items, the Court ordered the case to be referred to a referee.

A. R. Clarke for plaintiff; L. Glass for defendants.

The Rights of Mill-pond Owners as Against a Railroad Right of Way.

SUPREME COURT, KING COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 19.

Before Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert.

In the case of *Barnes* vs. *the South-side Railroad Company, of Long Island*, argued last week, Judge GILBERT this morning rendered the following decision:

The defendant moves to dissolve an injunction granted by the County Judge of Suffolk, whereby they are restrained from constructing an embankment across a pond or damming the brook Penat quit in the town of Islip, from which the plaintiff derives the supply of water for turning his mill. The plaintiff is a lessee of the land on which the mill is erected, together with the right, title and interest of the lessor in the brook and the dam, and privilege of ponding other lands of the lessor, and the use of the water for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a grist-mill. The lease was made in in 1843 for the term of twenty years, with a right of renewal for a further term of twenty years, which right has been duly confirmed. The plaintiff and those under whom the claims have been in the enjoyment of the rights and privileges granted by this lease since 1843.

The defendants are a corporation duly created under the General Railroad Act of this State, and the wrong complained of is the erection of an embankment for their roadway upon land over which they have duly acquired a right of way. The plaintiff alleges that the effect of erecting said embankment will be to reduce the area of the pond, diminish its capacity for holding water, choke up the springs underneath and adjacent to the embankment which supply the pond, whereby the volume of water will be diminished, and that by these means the plaintiff will be subjected to great and irreparable injury. The plaintiff supports these allegations by evidence that the embankment, although only partially constructed, has already injured his mill. The defendants, on the contrary, furnish evidence that they have not interrupted, and do not intend to interrupt, the natural flow of water in said brook; but that they have an arch or water way where the stream is intersected sufficient to pass a stream many times greater than said brook, and that the construction of the embankment will not in any wise injure the plaintiff.

The jurisdiction of Courts of Equity in cases like this is unquestionable. It spring from the necessity of a preventive remedy where material injury is threatened, but the exercise of the power of interference by injunction rests on the sound discretion of the Court, not the granting or withholding of it depends on the nature of the case, and the injunction should not issue when the rights asserted by the plaintiff are indefinite or uncertain, or when any doubt exists of a clear and palpable violation of them by defendants, (Eden on inj. 2,619, and cases cited, Story Eq Jur sec. 925.) The right of the plaintiff is an easement, and is appurtenancial to his mill property. It consists of the right to collect the water flowing in the channel of the brook in a pond across the lands of his lessor above his mill, and to use them for the purpose of running his mill. This burden or servitude was annexed to the lands of the plaintiff embraced in the pond, and the defendants, upon the evidence before me, in its capacity of private owner must be deemed to have acquired its roadway in subjection to this easement or servitude (Lampman vs. Milis, 21 N. Y. p. 505.) But the general Railroad Act authorizes the defendant to construct its road across or upon the stream in question, and requires them to restore the stream to its former state or to such state as not unnecessarily to have impaired its usefulness, (Laws 1850, p. 21, sec. 28, sub. 5.) If then the Legislature had the power to confer its authority upon the defendant, the plaintiff cannot complain because the acts of the defendant were done under legislative sanction, and not unnecessarily to impair the usefulness of the stream.

The question, therefore, is whether the acts of the defendant of which the plaintiff complains consists in a taking of his property within the meaning of the provision of the constitution which requires compensation to be made for private property taken for public use. Whatever views I might entertain of this question if it were new, I am satisfied it is no longer an open one in this State, but has been settled by repeated adjudication of its highest court of Radcliffe vs. The Mayor, &c., of Brooklyn, (4 Court, 295;) Gould vs. Hudson Railroad Company, (2 Gould, 522;) Bellenger vs. New-York Central Railroad Company, (New-York Rep., 42;) The People vs. King, (27 W., 193;) Corey vs. The Buffalo, &c., Railroad Company, (23, Barber, 482.) These cases establish the principle that the Legislature may rightfully authorize the construction of railroads or other works of a public nature without requiring compensation to be made to persons whose property has not been actually taken or appropriated for the use thereof, but who may, nevertheless, suffer indirect or consequential damages by the construction of such works. The case is clearly within the principle stated. What property of the plaintiffs' has been taken or appropriated by or for the use of the defendant? None whatever. He may suffer an injury by having the easement or servitude with which the estate of his lessor and the roadway of the defendant are burdened, impaired. But this is an injury which the property of the plaintiff suffers in consequence of the construction of a public work under legal authority, and not the taking of his property. Such loss has always been considered *damnum absque injuria*. (*Vide* remarks of Denio, J., 23 New-York Rep., p. 48.) The motion to dissolve the injunction must be granted, with $10 costs.

CAN A COVENANT AGAINST NUISANCES ARISING FROM CERTAIN FACTORIES BE ENFORCED?

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. *Charles F. Leavitt and others*.—This was an action brought to enforce a covenant contained in all conveyances of land sold by the Atlantic Dock Company in the vicinity of their basin at South Brooklyn, to the effect that the purchaser, his assessor or assigns shall not erect any building on such land except of brick or stone, with roof of slate or metal, or any manufactory of gunpowder, glue, varnish, vitriol, turpentine, or any brewery, distillery, slaughter-house or other noxious or dangerous trades or business. The evidence showed that the defendants, who occupied lots formerly the property of the Dock Company, were engaged in the manufacture of resin oil and pitch, and formerly of varnish, and that the smoke therefrom was a great nuisance to the neighborhood. The smell also was complained of, though not so much in respect to this factory as others adjoining, as exceedingly offensive, and compelling the residents near by to keep their doors and windows closed even in the hottest weather of Summer, and that the result was to depreciate the value of property and enhance the rates of insurance there. Some of the witnesses manifested considerable indignant feeling on the subject against the factories there, though not against this one of defendant's in particular. Suits have been brought against the proprietors of the other factories referred to, the Atlantic Dock Company being determined to test the validity and force of their covenant against nuisances of the kind.

For defendants it was alleged that they did not come within the provisions of the covenant for two reasons. In the first place the grantee of the Atlantic Dock Company, under whom they derive title, never signed that deed and was not a party to the covenant, and in the next place, if he was a party to and bound by the covenant whatever it might be, it was one of those which the Court would construe strictly, and unless there was in fact a breach of it in its terms, would hold defendants discharged. They took title, it is alleged, without any covenant of the kind, and from parties who professed to have an unincumbered right and fee, and who granted it without any restriction at all, and therefore defendants had a right to use the property for any legal purpose, either in manufacturing or anything else they chose.

It was alleged further that the manufacture in which the defendants were engaged was not embraced in the list of articles prohibited in the express language of the covenant; and that it was impossible that the great amount of smoke, cinders, &c., and the offensive smell complained of could emanate from it.

A large number of witnesses testified that although living in the neighborhood they experienced no trouble from this particular, although they did from others in the neighborhood; and experts were examined to prove that the manufacture of resin oil was not dangerous to life or prejudicial to health. The testimony was closed on both sides, and the argument reserved until the testimony on another suit involving precisely the same question, and brought by parties owning and operating a factory in the same vicinity, was taken.

For plaintiffs, N. Burchard and J. L. Campbell; for defendants, White & Soule.

Supreme Court, Kings County—Circuit and Oyer and Terminer—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. John A. Lott.

The November Circuit was commenced this morning. There are over 130 causes on the calendar, and 20 will be called each day. The Grand Jury was impanneled and charged by the Court and retired, when the civil calendar was taken up.

Decisions.

By Judge Monell.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 19.

Wallace P. Groom et al. vs. Geo. E. Brinkerhoff et al.; motion granted. Ellen Green vs. Jas. W. Flinn; motion granted and cause referred. John D. Sherwood et al. vs. Luther C. Clark et al.; motion granted and securities discharged. Same vs. same; motion granted. Joseph B. McCollum vs. The Arctic Fire Insurance Company; motion denied. Charles Goodyear et al. vs. Edwin A. Brooks et al; issues settled. John C. Kirtland vs. Wm. H. Curtis; motion for extra allowance of five per cent. granted, with $10 costs. Samuel Scott et al. vs. Augustus Bissell; order discharged and attachment refused. Peter Hammond vs. Wm. H. Talmage; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 19.

By Justice Sutherland.

Enoks J. Dudden vs. Benjamin Benedict; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. Charles Guessman et al. vs. Julius Harris; plaintiffs may discontinue without paying costs within five days; if they do not, the motion for leave to file supplemental answer is granted on payment of $10 costs. Thomas Hadden vs. Patrick McCaffrey, and Mary Hadden vs. The Same; motion granted on terms to be specified on settlement of order which is to be settled on notice. The People ex rel. John Ranges vs. Charles A. Clark; motion denied without costs. Lars Inlsing vs. The Philadelphia Fire Insurance Company et al.; motion dismissed with $10 costs, by default. Charlotte E. Barth vs. William Barth; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Ann Brady vs. James B. Brady; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff. Mary A. Coit vs. County of Muscatine., &c.; judgment ordered on report of referee. Lavinia Morgan vs. The Same; judgment ordered on report of referee.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 19.

Before Justice Potter.

Carman, &c., vs. Peters et al.; judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend in twenty days on payment of costs. Lazell vs. Myers: judgment for plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—NOV. 19.

Before Justice J. F. Barnard.

John H. Van Evrie vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; John Rittig vs. The Mayor, &c.; judgment in the above cases for the defendants, dismissing the complaint.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The calendar for yesterday in the Court of General Sessions contained fourteen cases, of which eight were laid over in consequence of the absence of counsel.

Considerable anxiety was expressed yesterday by visitors to the Court as to the day when Jerry O'Brien, convicted of murder, is to be sentenced. To this end large numbers of persons have called at the office of the District-Attorney making earnest inquiries. It is understood that Judge RUSSEL has decided not to sentence O'Brien until the last day of the term. Meantime the friends of O'Brien assert that he will never be hanged, no matter when he is sentenced, and that a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life may be confidently expected.

BURGLARY AT A MILLINERY STORE.

John Kelly, indicted, with three others, for burglary in the third degree, was brought up for trial. The trial was brief and the testimony clear. The prisoner, with his three companions in crime, on the night of the 9th of October, broke into the millinery store of Martin Kimdal, No. 312 Canal-street. They gained an entrance first through the cellar door, then raised a trap-door leading to the store. Having everything their own way, they carried away six pieces of velvet and thirty-five pieces of velvet ribbon, all of the value of $455. The jury being satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, found a verdict accordingly, and he was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

ESCAPE OF AN OLD SING SINGER.

Mary Ann Russell, who has already served two terms in the State Prison, pleaded guilty of grand larceny of money amounting to $42. Mr. James Porter, of No. 283 East Tenth-street, on the evening of the 10th of October, met Mary in the street, and after cultivating her acquaintance, accompanied her to the house No. 54 Laurens-street, and while in her room was robbed of the money alluded to. Two other women indicted with Mary were discharged by the Court, there being no proof that they had participated in the crime. The prisoner was discharged under a suspension of sentence. It was not until after the Court had taken this action that he learned Mary had already served two terms in the State Prison.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

John Murphy, one of the light-fingered gentry, who operated upon the pocket of Mr. James C. Hamilton, of No. 68 East Twenty-ninth-street, on the 29th of October, taking therefrom a gold watch and chain of the value of $350, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Wm. N. Griswold, indicted for embezzlement, on the charge of having collected an account for his employers on the 26th of June, was tried and acquitted. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people. The following is the

CALENDER FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John R. Gilmore, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Howe, grand larceny.
The People vs. John H. Dix, grand larceny.
The People vs. Epenetus Devoe, grand larceny.
The People vs. Isabella Goodwin, grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Chas. E. Hart, burglary first degree and grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Lynch, Geo. Brown, John Williams, Henry Mountford, burglary third degree.
The People vs. Patrick Connors, Jas. McNally, Joseph Hand, James Brady, robbery first degree.
The People vs. John Donavon, Patrick Connors, Michael McGinnis, robbery 1st degree.
The People vs. Michael J. Whelan, Peter Hart, Michael M'Coy, Michael Dougherty, robbery first degree.
The People vs. John Connell, kidnapping.
The People vs. Paul Christensen, assault and battery feloniously, two cases.
The People vs. Charles Le Roux, assault and battery feloniously.
The People vs. James Cullen, Patrick Loone, Daniel Loonie, assault and battery feloniously.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

On Sunday afternoon the paper and book-store of John Crumley, foot of James-street, East River, was entered through one of the windows, by William Wall, about 18 years of age, of No. 383 Water-street, and William Way. When these boys had gained an entrance to the premises, they carried off four books and a box of cigars. Wall was arrested yesterday by Officer Crumley, of the Fourth Precinct, when he confessed to the burglary. On searching the lodgings of the prisoner a portion of the stolen property was found. When arraigned before the Court, young Wall was held for trial in default of bail. His accomplice has not been secured yet.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

Salvator Lichassi, a native of Italy, was arrested by Officer Wood, of the Third Precinct, on a charge of having in his possession, with felonious intent, a large dirk knife. When taken into custody the prisoner was pursuing an unknown man, and it is supposed that he intended grievous bodily harm to the fugitive. Lichassi denied such intent, but was committed for trial. The formidable weapon owned by the prisoner was confiscated by the magistrate.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

STEALING A HORSE, HARNESS AND WAGON.

On the 23d of June, last past, a young man who gave his name as Wm. H. Smith, went to a livery stable at No. 262 Spring-street, which is owned by one George Shipman, and there hired a horse, harness and light wagon, of the value in all of $700, stating that he wished the use of them for that day only, and would return them late in the evening. This he failed to do, and has not been seen since then until yesterday, when he was arrested and conveyed before Justice LEDWITH. Here it transpired that his name is not Smith, but Dooley. He admits his guilt, but says that he was only the agent of a party named Rogers, living at Paterson, N. J., for whom he hired the property, and who, to the best of prisoner's belief, has possession of it at this time. Dooley was committed for trial without bail.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

John Wheelan is the name of a young man who has been unfortunate in life, and took to "drinking" to drown his sorrows. Not being possessed of much money or other available effects, a vicious course very soon drained his pockets and robbed him of all his worldly possessions. His destitute condition was soon apparent to his friends, one of whom, a gentleman by the name of Herman F. Schroeder, took pity on him, and offered, if he would accept the privilege, to allow him to sleep in the front basement of his house in Leroy-place. Wheelan at once accepted the proposed favor, and seemed grateful at the kind act of his friend. This was on the 2d of November. On the night of that day he slept in Mr. Schroeder's house. The next morning, what was that gentleman's surprise to find that his guest had gone, and further, that a closet-room between the front and back basements had been forcibly entered, and clothing and jewelry of the aggregate value of $222 stolen therefrom. Yesterday morning he met Wheelan in Greene-street, and at once caused his arrest. When taken to Court he had a large quantity of the stolen property about his person. He was committed for trial, bail being refused by the magistrate.

A THIEF AND AN ALLEGED RECEIVER IN CUSTODY.

A second edition of a veritable Sampson was brought before the Magistrate yesterday charged with having stolen and carried off two ponderous iron gates from in front of the dwelling-house of Mr. JOHN JACKSON, at No. 203 Tenth-avenue, on Friday night of last week. The name of the accused is THOMAS CASEY; his age about 15 years. When thus arraigned he admitted the theft, and said he disposed of the stolen property to a junk-dealer named JOHN LEWSBY, who keeps a place at No. 501 West Twenty-fifth-street. An officer was at once dispatched for the alleged receiver, and returned soon with him in charge. He stoutly denied having had any knowledge of the gates having been stolen when he purchased them. CASEY and LEWSBY were both committed for trial in default of bail.

MINOR CASES.

ANNA LONG, charged with stealing $1 out of the pocket of a male visitor; JAMES SMITH, for dumping night-soil upon the pavement of a public street, and JAMES MITCHELL, for stealing $1 out of a money-drawer, were each committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

PASSING AN ALTERED BILL.

Lessor Kellman and Oscar Alexander were yesterday brought before the Magistrate, charged with attempting to pass an altered bill on the O. Paddock Company's Bank, Watertown, N. Y. The complainant is Miss Louisa Henpt, who keeps a confectionery establishment at No. 396 Grand-street. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Kelly.

This Court adjourned, yesterday morning, for the day, without transacting any business, out of respect to the memory of the late lamented Police Inspector Carpenter, and in order to allow the *attachés* of the Court to attend the funeral. Business will be resumed this morning, as usual.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 16, 1866.

$100,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	112⅝	30 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	240¾
25,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108	1400 do	240
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106	100 do b60	241
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106¼	500 N. Y. Central	108
5,500 do	106⅜	250 do	107½
6,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108	300 do	107⅝
15,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.	100	400 do	107
13,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	400 do	106¾
500 do	105⅞	500 do	107
1,000 do....2d Ser.	105	200 Erie Railroad	77½
12,000 do....3d Ser.	105	400 do	77¼
4,000 Ohio 6s, '75	100	500 do	77⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	71½	100 do s30	77
8,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70⅝	100 do s10	77¼
500 Ind. War Loan	95	1100 do	77⅛
5,000 N. Car. 6s....x-c	60	100 Erie R. Pr.	82¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s, N.	59½	300 Hud. Riv. R.	123
2,500 do	59	100 do	123½
10,000 Cal. 7s	116½	45 N. Y. & N. H. R.	117
3,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	100	600 Reading R.	113½
1,000 Missouri 6s	87¾	1500 do s30	113
50,000 O. & M. C.	30	1000 do	113⅜
30,000 do	29⅞	500 do s10	113⅜
5,000 O. & M. Pr. C.	79	1800 do	113⅜
14,000 Chi. & N.W.1stM	89	100 Mich. Cen. R	112
6,000 Harlem 1st M.	100	100 do s30	112
7,000 C.& R.I.Pa.R.7s.	94	300 do	112¼
50 Merchants' Bank	120	2000 M. S. & N. I.	83
30 Amer. Ex. Bk	114½	100 do	83¼
10 Continental Bank	103½	200 Ill. Central R.	120
20 Cen. N. Bank	112½	500 do	119¾
200 Canton Co	50	100 do	119½
100 do	49¾	1000 Clev. & Pitts	85¾
150 West. U. Tel	48½	35 Chi. & N. W.	52
250 do	48	400 do	52¼
800 do	47⅞	200 do	52⅜
200 Quick. Min	49	600 do	52½
700 do	48¾	600 Chi. & N. W. P.	72½
100 do	48⅝	100 do	72⅜
400 do	48½	100 do b10	72½
50 do	48	200 do b3	72¾
100 Consolidation Coal of Md	35	200 Cleve. & Tol.	113¼
25 Adams Ex.Co	73½	300 do	113
25 do	74	200 Chic. & R. I.	104¾
25 do	75	100 do s10	104⅝
100 do	79	100 do	104⅝
3 Amer. Ex. Co	80	300 do	105
100 Mar. Min	12½	300 Tol., W. & W.	44
500 Mar. Pref	26¼	200 P., Ft.W.& C.	106½
400 do	26⅜	200 do	106⅝
100 At. Mail S. Co	105	700 do	106⅜
300 do	104	300 Alt. & T. H.	41½
200 Boston W. P.	30¾	200 Chic. & Alton	107¾
100 Ind. & Cin	87	100 Mil. & St. P.	57
		300 do	57¾
		100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70⅛
		300 do	70¼

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

12,000 U.S 6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅞	50 N. Y. Cen.	108⅛
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	106⅜	300 Erie Railroad	78⅜
1,300 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	108¼	200 do b10	78⅞
200,000 do	108	200 do	78¾
2,500 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	100¼	400 Erie R. Pr	83
109,500 Tr.Notes,7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	105¼	200 Reading R	114⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70	400 do	114¼
5,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	30⅛	500 Mich. S. & N. I.	84
10,000 do	30½	200 do	84⅛
10,000 do	30⅜	400 do	84¼
100 Spring M. Coal	75	50 Mich. Cen. R.	112½
1000 Canton Co.	50	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅛
200 Central Coal	55½	1000 Chic. & N. W.	52⅝
200 West. U. Tel	49	300 Chi. & N. W.P	73
300 do	49⅛	200 do	73¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.	48⅞	300 Cleve. & Tol	113⅜
100 Boston W. P	31	500 do	114
100 Pac. M. St. Co.	240	300 Chic. & R. I.	106
		100 do s30	105¾
		400 P., F. W. & C.	107⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

100,100 U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	108¼	1000 Reading R.	114⅞
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106⅛	100 do	114¾
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	106½	500 do s10	114¾
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New issue	108⅛	1500 do	115
175,000 T. Notes,7 3-10s, First Ser	105⅞	200 Mich. Cen	112¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	70½	100 do	112½
1,000 N.Car.St.6s...x-c	71	600 Mich. S. & N. I	84½
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	30⅜	1000 do	84¾
10,000 do b30	30⅝	100 P. F. W. & C.	107⅛
100 Canton Co.	50⅝	500 do	107¾
300 do	50½	200 do	107⅞
300 do	50¾	200 Ill. Cen	120½
200 West. U. Tel.	49	300 do	120¾
100 do	48⅞	100 do b30	121
200 Quick. Min. Co.	49½	1000 do	120⅝
300 do	49¾	100 Clev. & P. R.	87⅝
100 Wilksbarre Coal	67	200 do	87⅞
400 Mariposa Pr.	26⅜	800 Chic. & N. W	52¾
100 Pac. Mail S. Co	240	500 do	52⅞
600 N. Y. Cen	108⅛	1000 do	53
100 Erie R.	79⅛	2000 Chic. & N. W. P.	74
200 Erie R. Pr.	83⅛	2000 Clev. & Tol	114½
200 Hudson R. R.	124	200 do	114⅜
200 Alt. & T. H.	43½	200 do	114⅜
300 Mil. & St.P.Pr	71⅛	1100 do	115
300 do	71⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.	106⅛
		200 Tol., W. & W	45
		200 do	46

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	50⅛	100 Hud. R. R.	123
100 Pac. M. S. Co...b3	240	100 Ill. Cen. R.	119⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	48	100 do	119¾
100 do	48⅞	400 do	119½
100 do b10	49	200 Clev. & Pitts R..b3	86⅛
100 do s5	48½	300 Chi. R. I. & P...b3	106
200 do	48⅝	500 do	105
100 do b3	48¾	300 do c	104⅞
100 New-York Cen s4	108⅛	200 do	104⅞
100 do	108⅛	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	113
100 do c	108⅜	100 do b10	113
800 Erie R.	77⅝	100 do	112⅞
300 do s3	77⅞	200 do	112⅞
400 do s3	77⅞	300 do	112½
400 do b5	77¾	600 do c	112⅞
600 do	77⅞	400 Chi. & N. W	52⅜
200 do b10	77⅞	400 do	52½
400 do b3	77⅞	100 do b10	52¼
200 Reading R.	113⅜	200 do b3	52¼
400 do b5	113¾	600 do s3	52¼
200 Tol., W. & W	43	200 do b15	52⅜
100 do	42½	100 do	52
800 M. So. & N. I.	83⅜	2400 do	52
1500 do	83¼	600 Chi. & N. W. P...s3	71⅞
200 do c	83⅛	1800 do	72
1200 do s3	83⅛	500 do b3	72
300 do b3	83⅜	200 do	71⅞
400 do s3	83⅛	500 do	71⅜
		500 P., F. W. & C...x-d	105½
		100 do	105⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$30,000 Ohio & M. C.	30	100 M. S. & N. I	84
100 Boston W. P.	30⅜	1800 do	84⅛
300 do s3	30⅜	200 do b10	84⅜
100 do	30	800 do	84⅛
300 West. U. Tel	48⅜	400 do s3	84⅜
100 do	48¾	100 do s3	84⅜
100 do b3	48½	200 do s5	84⅜
200 do b3	48⅝	100 Ill. Cen. R	120
200 N. Y. Cen.	108⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	114
100 do b10	108⅝	3200 Ch., R. I. & P.	105¾
100 do s3	108⅝	500 do b3	105½
500 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅞	800 do b3	105⅞
100 do	86⅞	200 do	105⅞
400 do c	86⅞	200 Chi. & N. W	52½
200 do b15	86⅜	500 do	52⅞
200 do s3	86⅞	500 do c	52⅜
1300 Erie R.	78⅛	200 do b3	52⅝
200 do s3	78⅛	200 do b3	52⅝
400 do b3	78⅛	100 Chic. & N.W. Pr	73
200 do b10	78⅛	600 do	73¼
200 do	78⅛	200 do s10	73¼
1200 do	78⅛	500 do b3	73½
300 do c	78⅛	200 do b3	73⅝
300 do c	78⅛	800 do	73⅝
300 do	78⅛	100 P.,F.W.&C. x-d	107⅛
400 Reading R.	114	100 do s5	107⅜
500 do	114⅛	100 Rutland Mar.	23
200 do b15	114⅛		
200 do b3	114⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$50,000 O. & M. Cer.	30⅛	400 Reading R.	114⅜
10,000 do b3	30⅛	1200 do b3	114⅜
40,000 do b3	30⅛	800 do b3	114⅜
200 Canton Co.	50⅛	200 do b10	114⅞
100 do	50⅛	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅞
200 do b10	50⅛	200 do	83⅞
100 Quicksilver	49½	300 do	83⅞
100 do	49¾	300 do b3	83⅞
200 Mar. Pref.	28⅜	1200 Cleve. & Tol.	114⅜
200 do	28⅝	200 do b30	111⅜
100 do b30	28⅝	800 Chic. & N. W	52⅜
200 West. U. Tel.	48	100 do b10	52⅜
400 do	47⅞	200 do s10	52⅜
100 do b10	48	200 do b5	52⅜
100 At. M. S. Co.	110	500 Chic. & N. W. P.	73⅜
300 Erie Railroad	78⅜	300 do b3	73⅛
200 do b3	79	200 do s3	73⅛
200 do s3	78⅞	400 P.,Ft.W. & C.x-d	107⅛
1200 do	79	100 do s10	107¼
200 do b10	79⅛	100 do s3	107⅛
400 do s3	79	200 do	107⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R. s30	112		

MONDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 17, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,359,898
Increase in Specie	2,365,733
Decrease in other Legal-Tenders	5,392,134
Decrease in Deposits	4,432,817
Increase in Circulation	264,562

	Nov. 18, 1865.	Nov. 17, 1866.	Nov. 10, 1866.
National Capital	$9,478,500	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital	71,207,700	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	224,741,853	273,338,390	275,698,288
Gold and Gold Notes	12,449,989	15,511,124	18,145,391
Other L. Tend'r	47,737,560	66,120,361	71,512,495
Deposits	173,640,464	221,892,570	226,325,317
Circulation	14,333,168	31,233,502	30,968,940
In Sub-Tres'y	59,957,697	96,367,976	91,807,769

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

Merchants'	$715,825	Mercantile	$482,289
Mer. Exchange	453,349	Republic	638,383
Commerce	5,943,300	St. Nicholas	757,093
Ocean	798,274	Marine	265,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,809,738	Continental	550,414
Central	1,637,907	Importers'	505,098
Mechanics'	558,782	Ninth	943,835
New-York	894,026	First	446,941
M. Association	307,471	Am. Exchange	987,897
Metropolitan	1,204,683	Gallatin	498,045
Commonwealth	211,927	Citizens'	131,133
Leather	174,357	Union	447,250
N. America	321,357	Chatham	130,727
Irving	197,350	Shoe & Leather	895,300
Tradesmen's	685,633	Hanover	292,713
Phœnix	293,892	N. Y. Exchange	268,486
Third	796,284	Mechanics & T.	175,000
Butchers & D.	241,383	Atlantic	97,979
Seventh Ward	176,246	Pacific	128,023
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	84,250
Tenth	912,200		

Total 45 National Banks	$31,080,140
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	153,362
Total on Clearing-house report, Nov. 17	$31,233,502
On previous report, Nov. 10	30,968,940
Increase in circulation	$264,562

The official results of the Bank Statement this afternoon do not differ materially from the estimates in our weekly review of this morning. The loss of Deposits is not so important as we had anticipated from the Bank and Treasury movements of the week past. The average of lawful money held by the Banks to their immediate liabilities for Deposits and Circulation is 32¼ ⅌ cent. on the present return as against 32¾ ⅌ cent. last Monday and 33 ⅌ cent. the Monday before.

It is quite evident from the feeling on the Street to-day, and the ease with which Money is borrowed by the Brokers, that the worst phase of the Bank movement was more than anticipated at the close of last week. The prevailing rate for Money is at 6 ⅌ cent., with exceptions from private lenders to the leading Stock and Money firms at 5 ⅌ cent. The supply at these quotations is easy.

The early sales of Gold, this forenoon, were at 141@140⅞@140 ⅌ cent. The turn soon after 12 o'clock, was to 140⅞@141¼@141 ⅌ cent. The market was weak until it was found that the rate and demand for Bills on Europe had partially improved in the ease in Gold. The drawers on London were generally asking 109 ⅌ cent. for sixty-day Bills. The Public Funds of 1862 fell a fraction below 108 ⅌ cent. at one time in the forenoon, in sympathy with Gold, but the Atlantic Cable advices of this morning's date from London and Frankfort soon caused a free demand at the decline and rather firmer prices. The other Public Funds were steady as compared with Saturday's sales.

On the Stock Exchange it seemed like an even contest between the bearish interests of last week to keep prices down, and the buyers in the opposite interest for an upward reaction. It was not until after the first regular Board broke up that the latter fairly turned the market, and prices improved from 1 to 1½ and in some instances 2 ⅌ cent. on the active Railways. The business at the 1 o'clock Open Board and 2:30 P. M. regular Board, and in the Long Room, was quite spirited, and the transactions large on Reading, Northwest, Erie and Michigan Southern. These manifestations were of a reassured confidence on the part of the *Bull* interest, some of whose leaders, as intimated in our review this morning, held in reserve large means and a very extensive influence for new combinations in the market.

Late in the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday. The recovery in Gold was to 141⅞@142 ⅌ cent.:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100¼	100½	Northwest	52⅛	52¾
U. S. 5-20s	108¼	108⅜	N. West Pref.	72¼	73⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106½	106	Rock Island	105⅛	105¼
N. Y. Central	109	107⅞	Fort Wayne	105¼	107¼
Erie	77⅞	78¾	Cumb'land Coal	70	69
Hudson	123½	124	Quicksilver	49¼	49
Reading	113⅞	114¼	W. U. Telegraph	50	47⅝
Mich. Southern	83¼	83⅞	Mariposa Pref.	26	28¼
Illinois Central	119½	120	Ohio Certificates	30	30¼
Pittsburgh	86½	86½	American Gold	141⅛	141⅞
Tennessee 6s	70¾	70½	Bills on London	108¾	109

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Hanover	110
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	129
Merchants'	120	People's	125
Phenix	108	Nassau	104
Tradesmen's	143	Shoe and Leather	113
Dry Dock	175	Continental	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Commonwealth	111
National	108	Impt'rs. & Traders	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	114	Central National	112½
State of New York	110	First National	215
American Exchange	114	Fourth National	109
Chatham	135	Ninth National	118
Bank of the Republic	112	Tenth National	106

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s. 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	96	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	102	Chi. & R.I.. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 2d mort.. 1879	100	N. J. Central 1st M.	102
Buff. N. Y & E. 1st M. '77	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	103	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90½
Hud. R. 7s.2d M., s.f. '85	105	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	75
Harlem 1st M. '69–'72	99½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	81
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st M.	110	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	92½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95½	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	95
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	McGregor West. 1st M.	98
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	80	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	71
Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	91	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	92¾
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	92½	N. Y. & N. H. 7s.	103

The supply of Greenbacks at Bank is on the increase, and the probability is that no further considerable demands will be made on the Treasury Office for the exchange or payment of Clearing-house Certificates of Deposit. The amount presented to-day is only $100,000. Last week the average was nearly a million per day. The change in the price of Money and the talk of a scarcity of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes in the New-York Banks, which has gone out to the country, have evidently induced considerable remittances to this point by mail and express.

The fiscal year of the Reading Company ends with the 30th inst. The improved coal tonnage this month, and the constantly increasing merchandise and passenger traffic of the Road from year to year, have strengthened the opinion in Philadelphia that the net income of 1866, and the previous surplus in the Sinking Fund, will lead to an extra scrip dividend in December, over the cash half-yearly division of 5 ⅌ cent. From 111½ on Saturday, the stock sold up to-day to 115 ⅌ cent.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have made a half-yearly dividend of 2 ⅌ cent. An afternoon paper says that

"The rumor that the dividend would be passed, and upon which heavy sales were made early on Saturday, proved to be unfounded, and cost the sellers over $20,000 before the close of the day—as most of them made haste to cover their mistake at 48@50 ⅌ cent., as against sales at 45@46 ⅌ cent."

Attention is invited to the prospectus of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, which is authorized, by an act of the State Legislature, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River. On the 17th inst. the Directors elected JOSEPH H. RAMSAY, Esq., President; DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Vice-President; THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Treasurer; and ERASTUS CORNING, Jr., Secretary.

The following statistics are given in the New-Orleans papers, of the trade and revenue of the port:

The mouth or passes of the Mississippi River is included in the Custom-house District of New-Orleans.

Amount of revenue collected at the port of New-Orleans for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

July, 1865	$122,400 60	January, 1866	638,571 40
Aug., 1865	167,392 98	Feb., 1866	430,808 14
Sept., 1865	233,226 67	March, 1866	471,511 10
Oct., 1865	244,452 34	April, 1866	616,000 07
Nov., 1865	528,133 34	May, 1866	408,833 64
Dec., 1865	379,703 98	June, 1866	307,454 35
Total			$4,598,488 61

The number and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of New-Orleans during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866:

	Number.	Tonnage.
U. S. vessels entered from foreign ports	159	74,116
U. S. vessels entered coastwise	1,561	892,459
Foreign vessels entered	482	156,565
Total number vessels and amount tonnage	2,202	1,123,140

The St. Louis *Republican*, Nov. 15, says:

"We learn that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. MCCULLOCH, has addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce of this city, soliciting information and suggestion as to the operation of the navigation laws of the United States now in force, the object being to collect such facts and statistics as may be necessary to lay before Congress, in order to secure additional legislation for the greater safety of life and property. The Chamber of Commerce have acted upon the circular, and appointed a Committee of prominent citizens connected with the steamboat interest to take the matter into consideration, and make such recommendations as may be proper. The Chairman of the Committee is Capt. JOSEPH BROWN, with whom are associated Messrs. ROE, MCCUNE, ALLEN, and others, with Judge TREAT, of the United States Court. These gentlemen will meet on Friday to deliberate upon the subject presented by the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We understand that the navigation laws of the United States are singularly defective in their application to river navigation. They seem to have been enacted with reference to the sea, and that alone, so far as certain matters are concerned. What may be termed the police regulations of ships, do not appear to have any relation to river steamboats, under the law as it now is, though scarcely less essential to the discipline and safe management of river boats than of ships on the high seas. In this particular and in others, the navigation laws require revision and amendment, and the gentlemen appointed a Committee to consider this subject are such that the whole subject may safely be left in their hands."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1866.

SIR: I reply to yours of 21st inst., inclosing correspondence in relation to the income of Hon. L. GIBBONS, that the entire receipts for all cotton or other agricultural products sold by the planter in 1865, must be returned as income of 1865, without reference to the time when such cotton or other products were raised.

The act of 1864 contemplates that the value of all agricultural products sold in any year shall be returned as income of that year, and only those so sold. In general, and taking several years together, no more fair or equable method of taxation upon income of the character could be devised.

That portion of your letter of the 10th inst. to your assistant which treats of deduction for hired labor, &c., is entirely at variance with the established rules of this office in respect to deduction of farm and plantation expenses. * * * *

The rule of the office is, that only such expenses of the planter as are due to carrying on his plantation during the year of income can be deducted.

Care should be taken that these expenses are not twice deducted, viz., once from the receipts before the same is returned, and then again under the head of deductions. Very respectfully,

(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
W. D. MANN, Esq., Assessor, &c., Mobile, Ala.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. The balance unsold is $300,000, for which we are now ready to receive bids.
TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 35,719 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 142 bags Corn Meal, 218,138 bushels Wheat, 96,484 bushels Corn, 39,407 bushels Rye, 160,147 bushels Barley, 60,667 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 150 bbls. Pork, 319 pkgs. Cut Meats, 982 pkgs. Lard, 616 pkgs. Beef, 896 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14@$14 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet and depressed, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c. in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in pretty fair demand at rather buoyant prices. Middlings closed at 34c.@36c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,050 bales, against receipts of 7,029.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	18,832
Receipts last week	14,231
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	45,238
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	150,203
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	504,112
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	10,426
Exports since Sept. 1	49,930
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	321,601
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	115,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,671,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	271,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	305,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 21c.; Cabot A, 20c.; Ludlow A, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—James, 25c.; Hope, 25c.; Canoe, 12c. Prints—Garner & Co., 18c.; Dunnell, 17c.; Pacific, 19c.; Lowell, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L. 1¼ inch tapes, 48c.@75c. Shirts—Elm City Company, No. 10, $21; No. 20, $26, No. 50, $36. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron & Garrote, No. 1, No. 10, extra, and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 37½c.; Hamilton D, 32½c.; Pittsfield, 14½c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 30c.; Whittenton C, 22½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been extremely dull to-day for State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted down 20c.@30. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last 5,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$10; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 20@$11; fair to choice do. do., at $11@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 80@$11 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25	@$10 00
Extra State	10 20	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 25	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 80	@11 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 80	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@18 00

Southern Flour continues dull and declining. Sales since our last, 350 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 75 for poor to good, and $13 75@$17 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive and nominal. Rye Flour is in very moderate demand, including superfine at $6 50@$8 ⅌ bbl. Sales 230 bbls. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $5 85@$6 for Western, $6 05@$6 15 for Jersey, $6 for City, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 120 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been very dull to-day, though quoted off fully 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales since our last, 29,000 bushels, including No. 2 Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at $2 20@$2 35, and small lots of Amber State at $3 08@$3 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been comparatively neglected to-day, prices closing nominally 5c. ⅌ bushel lower, with more eagerness to sell than we have noticed for some time past. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,000 bushels at $1 26@$1 30 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing irregularly, with no buyers at anything over $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted down nominally 2c. ⅌ bushel, but has been very quiet. 400 bushels State sold at $1 42 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been dull and declining. Sales since our last 28,000 bushels, partly for export, at equal to $1 06 for Canada West in bond; $1 15@$1 18 for prime to very choice two-rowed State, and $1 23 for four-rowed State, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in more demand at reduced rates for Western, but full prices for State, which latter are less plenty; we quote Chicago at 64c.@66c., Milwaukee at 64c.@67c., State at 69c.@72c. ⅌ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ bushel.

Stock of Breadstuffs in store Nov. 19, at

	New-York and Brooklyn.	Buffalo.
Wheat, bushels	826,803	118,000
Corn, bushels	2,895,604	53,000
Rye, bushels	317,967	4,000
Barley, bushels	1,406,863	30,000
Oats, bushels	1,686,244	80,000
Malt bushels	40,350	—
Peas, bushels	8,169	4,000

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand and firm, including new at 30c.@68c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Are active, and firm in price.

MOLASSES—Is quiet and depressed, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@63c.; New-Orleans, $1@$1 15 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 77c.@79c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 50; Resin at $5 12½@$12 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 40@$1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 85; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 45@$1 48 for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack request at 22½c.@23c. for Crude; 35c.@38c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 51c.@53c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been a decidedly better demand for Mess Pork to-day, chiefly speculative, and prices have advanced, closing buoyantly. Other kinds have been quiet. Sales since our last, 6,750 bbls., in lots, at $22@$22 75, cash and regular way, for Mess, closing at $22 75, and $20@$20 50 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including November, seller's option, at $22 25; all the year, seller, at $21 75; January, seller, at $28 12½, and buyer at $23 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive and depressed at 12c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15c. for Hams; sales 115 packages. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 13c.@13½c. for Cumberland Cut; 13½c.@14c. for short rib, and 13½c.@14c. for short clear, City and Western. Sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 420 tcs. and bbls., at 12½c.@13¾c., and small lots at 13⅞c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in slack demand at $12 50@$18 50 for Plain Mess and $18@$23 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef is nominal. Beef Hams continue plenty and heavy at $30@$36 ⅌ bbl. Sales 160 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in rather more demand at from 8½c.@9½c. for heavy to light, ⅌ lb. Butter is in fair request at 35c.@42c. for State, and 43c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@37c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in slack demand at 8c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	41	@42
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@39
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@37
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	31	@33
Orange and Sussex County—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	37	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@23
Western States—firkins, common	17	@18
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	34	@37
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	31	@34
Rolls, poor to good	28	@30

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies. 1st quality State. ⅌ lb	17	@17½
Factory Dairies. 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies. Western, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies. 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	7	@13
Farm Dairies. Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Continue quiet and depressed. Sales since our last 580 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 10½c.@13c., and 470 boxes Havana, part at 9½c.@10½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand, at 13¾c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 240 bbls., in bond, at 40c.@42c. ⅌ gallon—the inside price for very common.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ⅌ lb.; for London, 14,000 bushels Barley at 5½d. ⅌ bushel.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1 in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities. No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE CUTLERY.
EDGE and OIL WELL, COOPERAGE TOOLS, &c., adapted to the City, Commission, Country and Consuming Trade.
NO. 59 FULTON-ST.,
Between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY kills the root of every disease flesh is heir to.
DEAFNESS, NEURALGIA, CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, &c., CURED.
August 31, 1866.
I, Mary Colgan, of No. 23 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, do certify that since early childhood I have been very deaf, and also suffered greatly from Catarrh, Neuralgia and Dyspepsia. I was afraid to go out alone lest I should be run over, not being able to hear the carts. My Catarrh was so bad as to almost suffocate me, and I suffered dreadfully from severe pain in the head. Physicians and remedies were resorted to in vain; it seemed I could not be cured, though most anxious and persevering. Most fortunately, through persuasion of friends benefitted by Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY, I was induced to get it, and used it faithfully for six months, and now to the astonishment of myself and family I am *delivered from disease, after a life of suffering*.
Miss Colgan, (still residing in Clinton-st., Brooklyn,) is now the wife of Mr. Richardson, chief receiving clerk at the *Herald* Office.
Mrs. M. G. BROWN will be at her Office, No. 51 Bond-st., every MONDAY and TUESDAY, where her medicines can be had, also of all druggists.
Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S celebrated POOR RICHARD'S EYE WATER can be had at her Office, No. 51 Bond-st., and of all druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle; large size, $1.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
NOW OPENING, 3,000 FINE
WAX DOLLS,
JUST IMPORTED FOR OUR
HOLIDAY TRADE.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
AT POPULAR PRICES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES.
our well-known brand,
the most popular Kid Glove in the City.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
WE ARE CLOSING
our Black Silks, English and French Merinoes, Alpacas, White Goods, Linens, Curtain Laces, Worsted Shawls, Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Gaiters, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Linen Hdkfs., &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
to make room for our
HOLIDAY GOODS.
To avoid the rush all through December, customers
WILL DO WELL
to make their purchasers early.
R. H. MACY,
14th-street and 6th-avenue.
66 Fourteenth-street, between 5th and 6th avenues.
204 and 206 Sixth-avenue.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases. Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meds &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS

FASHIONS AT THE RACES.
THE JEROME SKIRT IN BLACK REP
WITH WHITE HORSE SHOES,
AND IN WHITE VELOURS
WITH BLACK HORSE SHOES.
THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT SKIRT OF THE SEASON,
At GAYNOR'S, No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
No connection whatever with any other store in the City.

RICH TAPESTRIES FOR
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

1,000 GRENADINE ROBES,
Embroidered in colors and white, at less than half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

MAGNIFICENT
LYONS AND GENOA VELVET CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, JACKETS AND BASQUES.
SMILLIE & CO. have just received from the leading magazines of Paris over one hundred LYONS AND GENOA VELVET CLOAKS. They are UNIQUE in DESIGN, of the very highest EXCELLENCE of QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, and, in fact, they are "CHEFS D'ŒUVRE."
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 673 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down many dress goods to much less than they cost to import, and invite special attention to—
PLAID AND STRIPED WOOL POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS AND MERINOS,
EMPRESS CORD, NEW AND VERY CHEAP at 65c.
ALSO,
SEVERAL LOTS OF SUPERIOR BLACK SILK,
BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS AND ALPACAS,
BLACK CORDED ALPACAS, 65 and 75c., very cheap,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE,
SCARFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &c.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
VIZ., BROCATELS, REPS, CHINTZES, GIMPS, LOOPS, BANDS, CORNICES, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, SHADES, TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
UPHOLSTERY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY EXECUTED.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

PARIS CLOAKS,
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
A Large and Attractive Stock of
FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS
Of our own Manufacture.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, COLLARS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
Our entire large and attractive stock of
FANCY CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, CLOAK-VELVETS, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
REAL LACE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, BARBES, COIFFEURS, SETS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
COMMENCING
MONDAY, Nov. 19,
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, Chemises, Waists, Corsets, Corset Covers, &c. Children's Dresses, Cloaks, Sacques, Coats Under-dresses, Hats, Caps, Nursery Baskets, Infants Wardrobes, Bridal Outfits, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON,
Commencing
MONDAY, NOV. 19,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, SATINS, SATIN SERGES, POPLINS, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, WINCEYS, PLAIDS, FANCY DRESS-GOODS, DELAINES, MOURNING GOODS, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A GREAT RUSH!!!
FOR BARGAINS.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
A HEAVY CRASH IN MUSLINS.
FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.: former price, 18c.
FINER GOODS, 14c. and 16c.
EXTRA QUALITY, 20c., 25c. and 30c.
BEST 4-4 WAMSUTTAS, 35c.
OTHER STORES CHARGE 44c.
CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. TO 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM OF US,
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 167 8th-av., near 18th-st.,
And FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TAPESTRY TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED
by TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,
No. 809 Broadway,
between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Watered, Broche and Plain Ribbons still cheaper this week.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP-STORE.
Lines of Black and Colored Silk Bonnet Velvets a $1 50, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 per yard and upward.
All Silk Velvets, warranted, $4 75.
Variety of Bonnet materials cheap!
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP-STORE.
Willow, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers every morning.
New designs in imported French Flowers.
Largest stock in this City to select from.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Bugle Gimps, Bugle Fringes, Bugle Headings, Bugle Ornaments, Bugle Sets for Cloaks.
Largest and cheapest lot yet offered!!
All the scarce desirable shades in Ribbon Velvets, ready to-day, every width!
Cheapest lines of Black Silk Ribbon Velvets.
Buttons, endless variety.
This department is crowded with novelties.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Great Bargains in Embroidered and Linen Sets, Collars and Sleeves, Bands, Edgings, &c., &c.
Our Kid Gloves beautifully assorted.
Cheapest Line of Cashmere, Cloth and Lined Gloves yet offered.
Bargains in Hosiery. EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Felt, Beaver and Straw Hats and Bloomers, every shape and size, at about half last month's prices.
Knitted Woolen Goods, new stock, cheap.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Yankee Notion Department.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

WATERED RIBBONS.
1,000 pieces best quality,
ALL COLORS AND WIDTHS.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

FURS! CLOAKS!! FURS! CLOAKS!!
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(for many years with the late George Brodie,)
Has on hand a large assortment of elegant
FRENCH CLOAKS.
Cloaking and Cloak Trimmings in every variety.
ALSO,
an unusually fine lot of
MAGNIFICENT FURS,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
Comprising fine
RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
MINKS, ERMINE SETS, &c.
Also, a great variety of Children's Furs, Carriage Robes, Foot Muffs, &c.
No. 8?8 BROADWAY,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS,
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

NEW CARPET STORE JUST OPENED.—We have received from auction over 300 pieces of Brussels and ingrain carpets at a great reduction from last month's prices. Cotton and wool carpets 50 cents. All wool 75 cents. Superior, all wool, $1 to $1 25. Power looms from $1 37 to $1 50. Our stock of tapestries, body Brussels and royal velvets will compare with any house in the City. Oil-cloths from one to six yards wide, druggets, &c., window shades, rugs, mats, &c., &c.
D. KELLY & CO., corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.
Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FANCY HOSIERY, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, new styles. Also English MERINO DRAWERS, VESTS, GAITERS, MITTENS, GLOVES, HOODS, SCARFS, &c., &c. PARIS KID GLOVES, first quality, all colors at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, east side.

LADIES ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED to call at the fine rooms of the Bureau of Information, No. 160 Fulton-st., first floor, and see how simple and easy it is to save a portion of the money they expend daily in purchases, &c. The visit will cost nothing, and you cannot fail of being benefited and delighted with the plan.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Characters by the Company.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE. Characters by Mrs. D. P. Bowers, J. C. McCollum, M. W. Leffingwell, W. S. Andrews, J. Duff, J. Duell, Mr. Hinton, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. G. C. Boniface, Mrs. Andrews and others.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, French Opera. THE CAID.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE LONG STRIKE. Leading character by Mr. Wheatleigh, assisted by the full company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GUANT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, MAZEPPA and HARRY BLAKE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾, THE HONEYMOON. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGON.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Humorous Lecture by Mr. DeCordova, THAT GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Brooklyn.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Handel's Oratorio Samson, by the Cecilian Choir.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to yesterday evening by Atlantic telegraph. Disastrous floods have occurred in several counties of England, causing the loss of many lives. Large numbers of Fenians are said to be arriving in Ireland, and the British Government has an eye upon them. Baron RICASOLI has issued a circular on the Roman Question. He discountenances agitation, and advises the Italians to wait for events. The Princess DAGMAR is seriously ill, and festivities have, in consequence, been suspended in Russia. Count BISMARCK is soon to resume the active duties of his office.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton Nov. 7, arrived yesterday at this port.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. HORWITZ, the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, has prepared some valuable statistics, showing the naval casualties of battle during the rebellion. The totals show that there were 8,910 wounded, 308 drowned in battle, and 546 scalded in battle—in all 4,674. The deaths in the naval service were: 495 from gunshot fractures, 1,309 from gunshot flesh wounds, and 373 from incidental casualties, while 95 died in rebel prison-pens—making the total number of deaths 2,272. There were discharged from the naval service as disabled 550 from casualties of war, and 431 from incidental casualties—981 in all. Three hundred and sixteen amputations were performed and four cases of trepanning, of whom two recovered and two died.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that the Antietam National Cemetery, at Sharpsburgh, is rapidly approaching completion. The substantial walls of dressed limestone are receiving their ponderous coping, and present a workmanlike and artistic appearance. The remains of upward of twelve hundred bodies have been exhumed and reinterred by the detachment of the United States burial corps on duty, and their labors still continue. Mr. AARON GOOD, a citizen of Sharpsburgh, immediately after the battle of Antietam, with commendable public spirit, made a very complete record and chart of the graves of the fallen of both armies, and renders valuable assistance to the corps.

ANDREW BROCKMANN, one of the victims of the Indian massacre at New-Ulm Mountain, in 1863, has arrived at St. Louis. He experienced the tortures of seeing his wife and four children murdered, and was then horribly mutilated; his tongue cut out, hamstring severed, his fingers cut, his hands maimed, his scalp torn reeking from his head, which had previously been perforated with three bullets; but despite these wounds the unfortunate man survived, and was carried to Salt Lake City, where he remained in hospital for three years.

Mr. MERRILL G. WHEELOCK died at his residence in Chelsea, Mass., on Saturday, at the age of fifty-four. He was the architect of the new Masonic Temple at Boston, and it was while preparing the working plans for this building, about a year since, that his health gave way. He was distinguished as an artist in water color, and was patronized by the late Rev. T. S. KING, whose book upon the White Mountains Mr. WHEELOCK illustrated.

The City Council is making a strong movement to force the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to tear up its track along the river front, in this city, and come in on some more interior track. This action will either shut the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad out of the city, or force the company to come to the terms of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road, in order to enter on its track.

Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, has received a private letter from Lord MONCK, Governor-General of Canada, in response to a letter from him appealing for lenient treatment to Capt. LYNCH, now under sentence of death in Canada as a Fenian invader. There is every inclination on the part of the Canadian Government to take a merciful view of his case.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple at Baltimore will be laid to-day, and ample preparations have been made to render the occasion interesting and impressive. There will be a large attendance of Knights Templars, and the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Milwaukee will be present. President JOHNSON is also expected.

Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, has received orders from the War Department to report to his regiment for duty. It is stationed in Arizona. He was Treasurer of the State of Kentucky, and has resigned. The Governor tenders the position to ALF. ALLEN, a member of the Kentucky Legislature from Breckinridge County.

The freight depot of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Sarnia, was consumed by fire last week. The depot contained a large amount of valuable freight and thirty loaded cars, which were standing in the adjoining shed, were also destroyed. The total loss will not be less than $300,000.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* of Saturday says that Gen. STEPHEN F. PALMER, of Chaplin, and his wife were taken suddenly ill on Friday, it is supposed from poison administered in some unknown manner. The General died at 5 o'clock, and his wife, at the last accounts, was very low and insensible.

A young man named CHARLES THOMPSON has surrendered himself to the authorities of Cincinnati as one who, some three years since, robbed a Detroit Bank of $4,000. He states that he prefers a few years in the Penitentiary to the horrors of constant fears of arrest.

In a letter received from Commander BARRETT, of the United States steamer *Agawam*, at Beaufort, N. C., he states that he has succeeded in getting afloat and towing into that harbor the brig *Isabella*, of New-York, loaded with naval stores, which had been beached in that vicinity during a gale.

The Charleston *Mercury* was issued yesterday morning, for the first time since February, 1865. It admits editorially that the war annihilated the theory of States Rights, and proposes to devote itself in the future to the internal development of Southern interests.

The suit of the City of Providence against the bondsmen of its dishonest Treasurer, MARINUS W. GARDNER, to recover the amount of his defalcation, ($12,000,) after a lengthy trial in the Supreme Court at that city, was decided on Thursday by a verdict of $2,487 for the city.

Beloit, Wisconsin, is largely interested in the manufacture of paper, having now in operation four establishments of this kind. The mills of one firm are capable of producing four tons of paper per day, and are soon to be enlarged.

Late advices from Mexico state that MAXIMILIAN'S Ministers have held an extra session and resolved to continue in office without change. On the 12th the Emperor was at Orizaba. The report of his leaving the country is said to have arisen from his taking a journey for his health.'

The Vermont House of Representatives has passed a resolution increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to $3 per day, and ten cents for mileage. The fate of the latter resolution in the Senate is considered doubtful.

The Paducah (Ky.) *Herald* says an attempt was made last week to assassinate Col. DONOVAN, commander of that post, by some villain yet undiscovered, who fired through the window while the Colonel was sitting in his office.

The claims arising out of the late accident on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad have been settled by the Company for the sum of $25,000. The trackmaster has been arrested and given bonds for his appearance at the February term.

JOHN WILSON OSBORNE, the oldest representative of the Indiana Press, died at the residence of his son-in-law, SOLOMON CLAYPOOL, in Greencastle, on the 12th inst.

The endowment having been completed, Dr. ARMITAGE, Assistant Bishop-elect of Wisconsin, will be consecrated Dec. 6.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* has appeared in quarto form.

LOCAL NEWS.

Two or three months ago, Mr. BERGEN, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Department, applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *mandamus*, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to raise a certain amount of money by tax, for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses of a Police horse patrol on certain parts of Staten Island, and for other necessary outlays in that department. The whole particulars were published in our columns when the case was before the Special Term. An appeal was taken from that branch of the Court to the General Term, where it was argued yesterday, and a decision rendered to the effect that a peremptory *mandamus* issue to the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County commanding them to raise the required amount of money.

On a motion made before the Supreme Court in the case of the People ex rel. MURRAY vs. The Board of Excise, counsel for the Board stated that there was a street in this City where the tenants of every house in it, on both sides, had made applications for licenses to sell liquors. Under such circumstances, said he, have the Board of Excise no discretion? Must they grant to every one who can show the requisite qualification? The Court decided that when the Board of Excise use a sound discretion in this matter their decisions cannot be disturbed. Otherwise they would be bound to give all the citizens in New-York a license, if they applied with the required proofs as to qualification.

The trial of the action entitled BUSHNELL vs. SMITH J. EASTMAN and another, reported in our columns on Saturday last, was continued yesterday before Justice POTTER, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and will probably last for several days this week. The aged father of the alleged defaulter, SMITH J., was put upon the stand and closely examined at great length by the opposing counsel as to how and in what manner he had been supported for the last twenty years. The old gentleman seems very feeble and infirm. At times he was much affected while relating the present and past condition of the family.

The trial of an action between EMILE BENEVILLE, plaintiff, and AUGUSTIN DALY, defendant, was commenced yesterday in the Marine Court, which involves the question as to who was the author and who the translator of "Deborah," afterward played on the stage in this City under the name of "Leah, the Forsaken." The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $480, which he alleges is due him as translator of this play. The trial was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The funeral services of the late Police Inspector, DANIEL CARPENTER, took place yesterday, and were of a most imposing character. The religious services took place at the Reformed Dutch Church in Thirty-fourth-street, the address being preached by its Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER. The procession attending the funeral was very large, and embraced a great number of the Police force and of the Masonic Brotherhood.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOHN KELLY, convicted of burglary, and JOHN MURPHY, who pleaded guilty of larceny from the person, were sentenced to the State Prison for four years each. Out of 14 cases on the calendar only six were disposed of, the remainder having been laid over owing to the absence of counsel.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution to sell the lower end of the Park to the General Government as a site for a new Post-office, the price to be $1,000,000.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Justice SUTHERLAND presiding. They are entitled Charlotte E. Barth vs. Wm. Barth, and Ann Brady vs. James B. Brady. In the latter case the custody of the children is awarded to the wife.

The Committee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine applicants for admission to the Bar, met in the General Term Room soon after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The class is quite large, numbering from 70 to 80.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 372, being 19 less than in the previous week, and 58 less than in the corresponding week of last year. There was one case from cholera.

The price of Gold, which left off 141 ℔ cent. on Saturday, fell to 140 yesterday forenoon, and recovered to 141⅞@142 at the close of business. Money worked steady at 6 ℔ cent. The Railway market closed firmer.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was unusually dull. Flour and grain were decidedly lower. Pork was much firmer on fresh speculative purchases. Freights were quiet.

Yesterday at the cattle market, at the National Yards, on One Hundredth-street, transactions in beef cattle were a little more active than they were one week ago, and prices were a trifle firmer for the choicest grades of beef cattle, and there was more inquiry for better beeves than usual. The receipts at these yards were comparatively light, and the largest proportion of the cattle consisted of common to fair beeves for packing purposes. There was a very small number of extra cattle offered. Indeed, it seems as if there are really no extras in the country. Nothing but the light arrivals favor the cattle market. The prices for cows remain about as they were last week. There is still a fair demand for fat calves; but the large numbers of half-starved animals produced unusual dullness in the calf trade. At BROWNING'S, yesterday, there were about 4,000 sheep, many of which would make choice mutton. Dealers in sheep acknowledge more activity in trade, but no improvement in prices. The swine market has been running down for several weeks, and prices have been unsteady and fluctuating during the past week. Transactions are moderate, with no improvement in prices for swine of any grade.

Southern Indifference to Restoration—A Serious Mistake.

One of the worst signs discernible at the South is the profession of indifference to the question of restoration. The doctrine preached is that since the Southern States are now denied admission to Congress, they are content to remain excluded for an indefinite period. They have done what they consider enough to entitle them to Congressional recognition, and will do no more, be the consequences of their refusal what they may. Take them at their word, and they will not yield another point. They go further than this. Congress, they insist, must give up the test oath before the South will care to obtain admission. Regarding journals like the Richmond *Examiner* as correct exponents of the feelings and opinions prevalent among the Southern people, it is plain that they require not only admission free from all new conditions, but admission unembarrassed with test-oath disabilities. "Unless we may send men of our own choice"—their argument runs—"whose right to seats shall pass unchallenged, we will remain out of the Union; we will neither make further concessions, nor submit to oaths enacted to exclude the very men we prefer."

These exhibitions of temper are to be regretted. To the extreme Radicals they are as sweet morsels, to be rolled under the tongue, for they afford *prima facie* evidence that the South is still rebel at heart, and should therefore be subjected to more rigorous discipline than has yet been enforced. To more moderate Republicans they are a source of serious embarrassment, for it is idle to plead for concessions and conciliation when they on whose behalf the plea is urged doggedly refuse to concede aught in return. Of what avail is it to ask for forbearance when they for whose sake the request is presented assume the tone of "masters of the situation," and claim the right of saying on what terms they shall be reinvested with the privileges of citizenship? If their object be to invite sterner and more sweeping measures, as a pretext for raising the cry of oppression, and for nurturing the feelings and purposes of rebellion, their course would be perfectly intelligible. On any other hypothesis it is unintelligible.

It happens, however, that the journals which are loudest in the utterance of the declarations we have adverted to, are earnest in their advocacy of attention to material interests. They are, confessedly, wretchedly poor—their farms and plantations are in a great measure desolate—their labor system is disorganized, and in its present shape experimental. Material wants press heavily upon them. They require capital, which must be obtained from without—close attention to the labor available at their doors, and the introduction of labor from abroad—the patient, plodding devotion to home pursuits which alone can elevate the South to the standard of prosperity which obtains at the North. For these reasons the politicians affect satisfaction with the aspect of public affairs. They declare that they find more than consolation for exclusion from the Union in the increased opportunities which they will have for developing their material resources, and retrieving the disasters occasioned by the war. "What we lose in political standing," they assert, "will be as nothing compared to what we shall gain from attention to our own concerns." The argument of these men, if it have any meaning, means that the material profit to accrue to the South from exclusion from the Union will reconcile them to exclusion, though it last for years.

Folly could hardly go further. For how can the South by any possibility thrive, industrially or commercially, while subject to the thousand uncertainties which now attach to its political condition? Capital is needed; but the introduction of capital, whether in the form of loan or investment, presupposes confidence in the future, and there can be no confidence until the *status* of the South is defined, and the contingencies which now hang over property-owners are removed. The most daredevil of speculators shrink from enterprises in a region where confiscation and military rule remain among the possibilities of the morrow. Immigration is needed; but emigrants always have shunned and always will shun regions where the peaceful prosecution of industry is not well assured. The progress of the British Provinces which skirt our Northern frontier has been retarded by the mere possibility of complications with this country; the great majority even of the emigrants who land there preferring the fixed future of the United States. It is and will be so, as between the Southern States out o the Union and the great West in the Union. The hundreds of thousands who flee from the poverty and oppression of the Old World will pass by the magnificent resources of the South, so long as they continue subject to the chances of civil war, and will seek new homes in Kansas, Minnesota, or States and Territories similarly situated. There can, indeed, be no emigration to the South from foreign countries until the exodus of Southern citizens ceases. And the South will find itself unable to keep the population already within its borders until the political difficulties which enshroud it be brought to an end.

As a mere matter of material interest, then, the policy of the South is suicidal. Whether it be indifferent or not to its constitutional relations to the Union, it makes no concealment of the anxiety with which it ponders its financial and industrial condition. *That* is a problem whose solution the Southern people await with a degree of apprehension which manifests itself continually. Its gravity, however, derives the greater part of its force from their own refusal to acknowledge the peculiarities of the political position which they vainly suppose to be under their control. If they would emerge from their difficulties they should begin by doing what is possible in the direction of a restored Union. And the first step required from them is a candid, dispassionate consideration of propositions submitted by the North. This profession of indifference either to the overtures of Congress or the question of representation in Congress, is a grave mistake, the consequence of which will fall most heavily on themselves.

SPAIN AND THE PACIFIC REPUBLICS.—A London dispatch, dated yesterday, intimates that the Government of Spain and the Governments of Chili and Peru have agreed to accept the mediation of France and England in the settlement of their quarrel. There is no reason apparent to the world why Spain should not have made her grievances with Peru, which originated in a misunderstanding about the rights of a small colony of Spaniards recently settled in Peruvian territory, a matter of arbitration before firing on the flag of the Republic and seizing on the Chincha Islands. Neither in that enterprise, nor in the subsequent attack upon Valparaiso, did the Spaniards win a particle of glory as combatants. What they lost in the respect of neutral Powers they have perhaps learned by this time. It is well, however, that there is at last a fair prospect of the pitiful business being disposed of without a further disturbance of the peace of, the communities concerned, or of the commercial affairs of independent Powers.

Cotton, North and South.

By a coincidence, we yesterday happened to publish a letter from our correspondent in the chief commercial city of *Massachusetts* and another from our correspondent in the chief commercial city of *South Carolina*—both of which letters treated upon a business subject of equal importance to the North and the South, and each of which dealt with it in relation to the interests of the locality from which it was written. It happens that while there is a movement, or, as our correspondent says, there are a "dozen movements, on foot, in various sections of South Carolina, for the erection of cotton-factories, by which it is hoped that each neighborhood will ere long be able to send the royal staple to market in an at least partially manufactured condition,' there is also at the same time a correlative movement on foot in Massachusetts for turning to the Southern States a tide of skilled workers in the business of cotton manufacturing, accompanied by looms, capital and all the paraphernalia of active industrial operations. We judge by the letters that each of these movements has been thus far entirely independent of the other, but that both were the result of such suggestions as must inevitably arise in the minds of those who are acquainted with the present condition and future prospects of the great American interests connected with the raising of cotton and its manufacture.

The movements, though both in their first stages as yet, suggest, in the new future, bearings of untold magnitude, depth and variety. It must be premised, also, as regards the Southern movement, that it is by no means confined to South Carolina, but has been attempting to get into practical shape all over the Cotton States; and as regards the movement in this section, when once it begins in Massachusetts, it will be felt throughout all the Eastern manufacturing States.

We certainly do not look for any such phenomenon as the sudden transfer to the Southern States of the great manufacturing industries of New-England, with their hundreds of millions of capital, their hundreds of thousands of workers, and their thousands of mills and looms. Such a fact alone as the concentration of capital in the latter region, with the direction and mode of its employment, together with the constant growth from the soil, as it were, of skilled industrials, gives New-England advantages in the business which in their very nature are enduring. And when to these are added such advantages as exist in connection with the transportation and shipment of manufactured goods, the proximity to markets and consumers, the facility for procuring machinery, and so forth, we conceive that no danger will be felt of the sudden decadence among the "Yankees" of those industries which have so largely aided in their enrichment.

But the facts on the other side which have been sufficient to produce the present movements among the planters and the manufacturers of cotton, are too striking to fail of their ultimate effect. As to the simple question of working the staple up into manufactured goods near the point of production, there can be no dispute, and especially with reference to the large supplies required by the South itself. In so far, also, as water-power and other natural forces are brought into play in the business, the resources of the Southern States, especially Georgia and Alabama, are beyond all capacity for their employment. In fact, the only things required by the South for its establishment as one of the first manufacturing regions of the world, are those which we now learn New-England proposes to furnish to the South—capital and skilled labor. It is for the want of these that all previous attempts to establish cotton manufactories in the South have failed. And their want has rendered all its local advantages for the business of no avail whatever. In an indirect way, of course, Slavery was almost an insurmountable drawback—repelling as it did, by its very nature, all these free industries which seemed necessarily to interfere with its own supremacy.

With the success of the movement in New-England which looks to the South as a field of manufacturing activity, we shall unquestionably see, in the course of a year or two, a great development in the latter section in this direction. It is the tendency of a limited success in this line to expand rapidly to the unlimited. Circumstances being favorable, looms are as fertile with their kind as though endowed with vitality. An immigration, once begun, enlarges by the laws of its own being. The current of capital, once turned, swells its volume with ever-increasing rapidity in the new channel. And cotton manufactories, fairly introduced near the region where their staple is produced, will multiply at the same time that they ever produce the conditions for a still larger growth.

We rejoice at both of these related movements in Massachusetts and in the South. The influence and bearings of their success, especially upon the future of the South, are incomputible. And while certainly benefiting one section, no one need fear that they will in any event harm the other.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE NORTH.—The Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*, in the course of a reply to our comments on Gov. JENKINS' recent message to the Legislature of that State, has the following paragraph:

> But it is not to be disguised that this unqualified and unquestioning submission to the will of the North has been followed by no modification of the intense hatred those people bear us. It has grown wonderfully during the past year, so that while the North untruly complains that her people are molested in the South, personal evidence is daily aggregating that it is *absolutely impossible for a Southern man to inhabit the North outside the large cities with a cosmopolitan population.* No modesty and reticence of demeanor will save them or their children from the grossest personal insults, and *churches and schools are alike hermetically sealed to these unhappy fugitives by the violence of sectional animosity.*

We believe this to be utterly without foundation. The political feeling of the North toward the States and people lately in rebellion is sufficiently intolerant; but we have never heard of a single instance in which anything like personal insult or social hostility was ever manifested toward Southern residents in the Northern States. We do not believe that any church or school in the North has ever been closed against persons from the South who sought access to them. We feel confident the *Journal* has been imposed upon,—quite as grossly as some of our Northern journals are by tales of violence in the Southern States.

Negro Suffrage at the South.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal.

> The NEW-YORK TIMES says the South was willing to accept negro suffrage! Never! Never! They know it is death to both races. No man authorized to speak for a hundred Southern votes ever advocated negro suffrage. *The ballot is an atmosphere of storms and antagonism at best*, where white men glare at each other with deadly animosity. What must it be when white and black stand arrayed for a battle of races? Such a scene, where 60,000 blacks should confront as many white voters in New-York for one hour, would deluge their proud city in blood.

We think not. Many of the Southern States once allowed negroes to vote, without any such results; and although much has happened since to array the two races against each other, in interest and in feeling, we are confident the *Journal* greatly exaggerates the perils to the South of going back to its old way in this regard.

Voting by ballot is doubtless sometimes stormy, but it can scarcely be called with truth an "atmosphere of storms and antagonisms," when regarded as a mode of selecting rulers. On the contrary, all experience proves it to be by far the most peaceful mode of deciding political contests yet discovered. Foreign observers, watching the progress of a Presidential canvass in this country, are startled by the passionate violence and animosity by which it is attended, and they think it impossible that the election itself should pass over without bloodshed and war. But in no single instance has experience sustained this prediction. The day of election is the most quiet day, and the ballot the most peaceful act of the whole canvass. We have never had riots or disturbances of the public peace, of the least importance, on the day of election.

The two races just at present in the South stand in relations of antagonism to each other;—but this is only because the white race is in possession of power, and insists on excluding the black. That *exclusion* lies at the bottom of whatever hostility exists between them. Admit the negroes to a fair share of political power, and most of that hostility would disappear. The interests of the two races are identical. One cannot thrive while the other suffers. Both occupy the same section of country;—both depend upon its prosperity for their own,—and both are alike interested in measures of policy which will develop and promote its growth. This identity of interest may not be felt by either of them, in its full extent, now; but every year will make it clearer and more influential. And it will eventually put an end to the antagonism which is now supposed to exist between them.

The South will make a fatal mistake if it shares the evident assumption of the *Journal* that the blacks in those States are *never* to be admitted to a share of political power,—that they will never be allowed to vote, but must always be a subject race. This, now that they are free, is simply impossible. It is the perpetuation of the error which lay at the bottom of Slavery. Sooner or later negroes will vote,—will have a voice in their own government,—will share in that right of making their own laws and choosing their own rulers, which, according to our republican principles, belongs, inherently and inalienably, to all who are required to obey the law. It depends wholly on the race now in possession of power whether they shall come into the enjoyment of this right peacefully, and as the result of a friendly understanding with the whites, or through commotion, turmoil, insurrections and bloodshed,—ruinous alike to both races, and to the country which both inhabit. Four millions of free people cannot possibly be excluded permanently from the enjoyment of political power.

In our judgment the sooner the South perceives and acts upon this principle the less reason will it have to fear the antagonisms and hostilities which the Macon *Journal* predicts.

Great Britain and Her North American Dependencies.

It is strange how so large a portion of the British American people—and these the most conservative and responsible class—persist in deluding themselves into the belief that the statesmen of the Mother Country desire a continuance of the present colonial relationship. There is scarcely an organ of public opinion in England that does not express, in terms more or less delicate, a desire to see a separation brought about, either with or without confederation. The Liberal journals, like the *Daily News*, that throw cold water upon the scheme of an inter-colonial Union, have difficulty in concealing their anxiety to see a revival of the annexation movement of 1849. They hope that the serious sectional difficulties in Canada—if federation should be fustrated or delayed—may assume a character which would compel the Provinces, at no distant date, to cast about for a new state of political existence. They fear that a federal Union might prolong, for some time at least, the existing relationship of the Colonies to the Home Government—a relationship which they have little difficulty in proving, brings no compensation for the cost of maintaining an Imperial defensive force—such as it is—on this Continent, and which periodically causes complications more or less serious, between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. To a large class of British Reformers, the glory of a Colonial Empire on this Continent presents no attractions which can be put in the scale with the yearly expenditure for Colonial military and naval defence. And the most active opposition to the plan of federation will come from this class of Liberals, when the measure is brought before the British Parliament.

But it is not from the advanced Liberals of England that the most serious opposition to a continuance of the present colonial relationship is threatened. Among those who avow themselves strong advocates of an inter-Colonial Union, there is a large and influential body who support that movement solely because they regard it as a practical step towards sundering the connection between England and the North American Provinces. The London *Times* is the ablest apostle of this roundabout doctrine of separation. That great organ of British opinion can hardly name the dependencies on our frontier without indicating the desirability of an early separation. Even the recent Quebec calamity furnishes our cotemporary with the text for a political homily, in the course of which it says:

> "In a few months the Province to which Quebec belongs will probably be a member of a great Confederation, *and we trust that in course of time this Confederation will take its place among the independent nations of the earth. In these altered political circumstances acts of mutual kindness will be remembered, and constitute a bond of union between those who have lived in harmony and parted in peace.*"

In the same kindly temper, discussing the Fenian difficulty, the ablest of the London evening journals, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, intimates that the British-American people cling only *too closely* to the connection with the parent State. And from every quarter and almost every organ of English public sentiment there comes, week after week, the same expression of a hope for an early release from existing obligations. There is no harshness in the mode of giving utterance to the prevailing sentiment. There is, however, a fair and candid estimate of the grave embarrassments which have grown, and are still likely to grow out of political ties which have ceased to be natural, and which have in them not a few elements of peril. The Provincial people, out of self-respect, if from no other feeling, might, with profit, set themselves to the study of this phase of British public opinion. They cannot ignore its existence, and they may discover, in the prevailing tone of popular sentiment, both here and in the mother country, that they have fair encouragement to start upon an independent national career. Neither their material prosperity nor their political influence places them in a position which would make their forcible annexation to the United States an object of ambition.

The main difficulty, in so far as concerns their liability to outside interference, lies in their anomalous relationship to an independent Power, which, while it permits them the fullest control over their domestic concerns, must necessarily deny them all participation in its dealings with foreign Powers. They are practically independent in everything save that in which the maintenance of external peace is concerned. Their relationship as colonies is thus a double bondage. It hampers, and must continue to hamper the parent State. It places themselves at the mercy of a foreign policy in the direction of which they have no voice whatever. That a majority of the British-American people should desire to perpetuate such a condition of things, seems to us passing strange.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR.—We find the following in one of our exchanges:

> "The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* Washington correspondence says Gen. DICK TAYLOR is now co-operating with several Republican members in Congress in a patriotic work of the greatest importance, and which, if it shall be consummated, will be hailed with joy by all good men, irrespective of party."

Gen. DICK TAYLOR has been active and unwearied, from the day of the surrender of the rebel armies, in seeking the restoration, peace and permanent prosperity of the Union. He opposed secession at the outset with all his influence, but when the South had staked its fate upon it, he stood by the State in which he lived, and fought it through. He accepted the defeat in all its fullness, and has been earnest in his endeavors to find some ground on which the two sections could again unite in political action. He has much of the practical sense which characterized his father, President TAYLOR, and has nothing in common with the ultraism and folly of the Southern chivalry. We know nothing of the "work" referred to above,—but if he is engaged in it, it is very likely to merit candid and careful consideration.

BREATHING-TIME FOR THE SOVEREIGN OF ROME.—We have Florence dates of yesterday, which announce the issue of a circular by the Italian Government. In that circular Baron RISCASOLI intimates that it is not the purpose of the King's ministers to make any immediate movement against Rome. They are to content themselves for the present, with watching the course of events. It is just possible that they see in the Papal Allocution an indistinct sort of purpose on the part of the sovereign of Rome to make a kind of voluntary abdication. In one passage of that solemn document His Holiness says he may, in certain contingencies, remove to some place where he can better exercise his apostolic mission. That would be one way of solving the difficulty. Another, and perhaps a more natural way, would be for him to resign the care of his temporal estates to the sovereign of Italy, and continue to exercise his spiritual functions where he is.

A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES.—The second half of the current year has witnessed a succession of great calamities to which there are probably few, if any, parallels within the recollection of the living generation. The Portland fire, the devastation in the Bahamas by hurricanes, the famine in India, the inundations in France, the Quebec fire, have appealed each after the other to public sympathy and benevolence. And now, again, reported by the Cable, comes news this morning of a fearful flood in the North of England, involving the loss of many lives, and doubtless a vast amount of property. All this, too, on the heel of desolating wars. It is hardly wonderful that the soothsayers find it a time for phophesying, and many looking after a sign of what is yet to come.

The Gamins of New-York.

Your readers who are enjoying comfortable homes and all the advantages which good fortune or industry has brought to them can hardly imagine how thousands of their fellow-creatures live in a great city like New-York.

We had occasion lately to employ an agent to look for those drifting waifs of society—the street boys—at night, near the theatres and the low lodging-houses. He went on an evening last week to the "Old Bowery;" going rather too hastily into the "pit," he found himself caught in a swelling throng of "bummers," petty thieves, pickpockets, little peddlers, street boys and young roughs of all ages from six to twenty. His watch-pockets were speedily tried for, but he was well prepared, and soon took refuge in the orchestra to watch this singular mass of young humanity below. After carefully counting, he estimated that there were *seven hundred* young lads in the house who were of the vagrant and homeless class, and as he is an "expert" with boys, his judgment may be relied on. They were mainly about ten or twelve years of age, ragged, verminous, dirty, "shock-headed," without shoes or proper clothing for the approaching Winter. Some *three hundred*, he estimated, had no shirts at all. There they were—some quarrelling, swearing, thieving, ready for any crime which could give them a living; some simply neglected, ill-clad, poorly fed, even hungry, preferring the shows of the theatre to the bread they might have bought.

Here, as the police well know, are concocted the burglaries and thieveries, and other crimes which these youthful ruffians so constantly commit. Here they meet the older thieves, who use them in crowds as "receivers," or as aids in burglaries, or as "decoys," or pretended beggars. Here they find the "policy dealers" and gamblers, who induce them to waste their hard-earned pennies on lotteries or cards. Here, too, the older meet with the young girls as abandoned as themselves. Such places, as the guardians of the law well know, become the worst schools of vice for this class.

Our agent, while watching this seething mass of wretched childhood, was suddenly startled by screams from the gallery. He looked, and saw perhaps a dozen young girls, mere children, of some nine or ten years of age. Some boys a little older had crept over, and were using improper familiarities, and the efforts to escape of some of the less vicious had caused the outcry. This portion of the entertainment, he thought, fairly came within the province of the police, and he at once went out for an officer to put a stop to it.

He afterwards went to the other theatres and places of resort of those lads, and made a rough estimate that there were some *two thousand* of them thus amusing themselves on a single evening. To us who are familiar with the class, it is not necessary to ask a single one how he became a street-boy or a "sneak thief," or a houseless vagabond—a floating waif on the currents of our great City. We have their histories stereotyped by the thousands on our books.

The law of averages alone explains the fate of thousands. In a city of a million of inhabitants (as in this with its suburbs,) there will always be every week a certain number of fathers dying and leaving their children to the care of a weak mother, of both parents dying and abandoning orphans to the world's cold charge; there will be step-children who run away, and ill-used children who are driven out. The unavoidable accidents of life are all the time swelling the great army of the street-orphans. Then comes above all, *drunkenness*, as the great cause of orphanage, of pauperism, of childish misery and want, and crime. The boys of the street—nine out of ten—are the sons of drunkards. Their fathers have beaten them, or ill-used them, or turned them out of doors, or half-starved them, and they drift away from the home they dislike, and float on the waves of the street.

We who labor for this class know their history beforehand. We know, too, their almost universal destiny. Of hundreds, their course for the last fourteen years has been carefully followed. They inevitably, it not brought under influences of which we shall speak, grow up to be the thieves, vagrants, rowdies, rioters, burglars and criminal characters such as now infest the city.

The great question for every Christian and every humane man and woman is, "What can be done to remedy these vast evils?"

As a partial answer we will venture to recount a few facts. It is well known that the Children's Aid Society have a number of lodging houses for these little outcasts, but it is not so well known where they are or what they do to reform the class.

Take an instance of this kind in the Lodging House for News Boys, which we have sustained, through the kindness of the public, for thirteen years in its present place (No. 128 Fulton-street.) A little boy, without shirt, and in most ragged habiliments, came in one evening from this very Bowery Theatre, where he said he was to meet his older brother, who had for some time used him to insert through a broken pane, to assist him in burglaries. The lad was washed, gradually clothed, after a time set up in some business by a loan, instructed and brought under the moral influences of the House. He refused to follow his brother any more, and brought in two more of his brothers to the Lodging House. These lads were all finally provided with excellent homes in Indiana; they laid up money, then served in the war, returned to their farms, and are now respectable citizens of that State. The older brother has been in the City Prisons several times and, we believe, is now in Sing Sing. We could relate hundreds of instances like this. Some of these lads have now farms of their own, and even aid the Society that once helped them. Nearly a hundred and fifty children come to this refuge every night, and in the course of the year over *seven thousand* different lads. To compete with the places of low amusement, we have a gymnasium, where the boys let off their superabundant violates; here, also, they look at picture papers, or play at chequers, or attend a school made as lively and interesting as possible.

The story of "Gavroche" in *Les Miserables* may be thought improbable, but there came lately to our Lodging-house in East Eleventh-street, near Avenue C, a very bright street rover—a true *gamin*—who had slept for months in the *hollow iron pipes* of the new Harlem Bridge. Into these, it seems, a boy can almost walk for some forty feet, and they are considered very comfortable bedrooms in damp, cool nights. This lady, too, was a soldier's orphan.

Around this lodging house is a great congregation of petty thieves, as the ship-yards know to their cost. We hope to reform some, and to prevent the growth of others.

Again on the corner of West Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, we have another shelter for the little outcasts. Here are nearly eighty homeless orphans every night. Hither come boys who have not slept in beds for years. They are mostly bootblacks and small pedlars; but are not so sharp a class as the down-town "bummers." The improvement already seen here is a foretoken of what may be expected in time with these unfortunate little creatures. And if your readers would see a place where the homeless girls find shelter and instruction, and then a home in the country, they may go to our "Girls' Lodging-house," No. 205 Canal-street. Here those who are interested can hear many a thrilling story of poverty, suffering and rescue, and learn to what miseries man's neglect and bad education and unfortunate circumstances may drive the poor young girl.

Here, too, they may learn of some romances which sometimes occur in real life, even in this matter-of-fact day.

It is necessary for the public to bear in mind that these various instrumentalities for the public good (which are only a portion of the large organization of charity under the Children's Aid Society) cannot be kept up without a liberal support from individuals—a support sorely needed at the present time.

C. L. B.,
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

The Late Accident on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad—Arrest of the Trackmaster—Arrival of Released Fenians.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 19.

The Erie *Dispatch* states that the Buffalo and Erie Railroad have settled the claims of those persons who were injured by the late accident on that road for the sum of $25,000.

The friends of the deceased accept $5,000 each, while the remainder is distributed among the wounded.

The *Dispatch* also says, JAMES MAHONEY, the trackmaster who was arrested on account of the late accident, waived an examination and gave bonds in $2,000 for his appearance at the February session of the Court. The witnesses were also put under bail to appear at the same time.

Many of the Fenians liberated at Toronto are now in this city.

Fire at Fort Plain.

FORT PLAIN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 19.

M. F. KEMP's broom factory and warehouse were entirely destroyed by fire last night. His loss is about $6,000, partly insured.

SOLOMON SMITH's loss is about $1,500 on broom-corn stored in a house adjoining.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

African Colonization—The Emigrant Ship Golconda—How the Freedmen are Transported—Their Bunks and Rations—How they Talk of Liberia—German Emigrants Arriving—Organizing to Encourage European Immigration—A Brutal Tragedy and its Sequel—A Gala Day among the Firemen—The Mercury Revived—Florida and the Constitutional Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 15.

The colored population here are all agog on the subject of the departure of more than six hundred of their fellow-freedmen for the shores of Africa—an event which is to take place before the close of the present week. Little difficulty has been experienced in inducing these poor emigrants to make the venture of a voyage to Liberia. Most of them are young and vigorous people, who have, however, no particular fondness for labor, and the novel idea of a long season of idleness on ship-board, during which all their physical wants will be provided for, was a prospect sufficiently seductive to their imaginations, leaving out of view altogether the subsequent expectations of competence and social elevation, to follow their residence and citizenship in the colored commonwealth. Curious in regard to the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of so large a number of passengers on board a sailing vessel, I yesterday paid

A VISIT TO THE GOLCONDA,

the ship sent hither by the Colonization Society to transport the emigrants. It is quite a large three-masted vessel and has been fitted up with a good deal of care for the purpose in view. The capacious hold has been provided with three rows of bunks—one in the middle of the ship, and one against each of the sides. These bunks are three deep, and are designed to accommodate in all about six hundred and fifty persons. The prospect of spending so many long weary weeks crowded into a rough improvised cabin of this character, seemed to me scarcely inviting, even to the most enthusiastic and adventurous emigrant; but doubtless the almost insatiable love of sleep, inherent in the nature of the negro, will go far toward mitigating the inconvenience and suffering which must necessarily attend such a voyage. The *Golconda's* cabins, above deck, are small, and will be appropriated for the use of the officers and crew—consisting of the Captain, whose name is MISKELLY, the mate, steward and fourteen sailors. Beside these, the emigrants will be accompanied by the Colonization Society's Agent, Mr. COPPINGER, a surgeon, Dr. SNOWDEN, and the Attorney-General of Liberia, a dusky clergyman, originally from Knoxville, Tennessee, who rejoices in the great name of ERSKINE. I understand that it would have been easy to have secured double the present number of emigrants, or more, had the facilities for transportation been at hand. The Colonization Society undertakes to give the emigrants a free passage and six months' support after reaching Liberia.

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE VOYAGE,

of which I have seen a copy, evince a liberality and good judgment highly creditable to the parties in charge. The emigrants, who are placed entirely under the care and control of the Captain of the vessel, will be divided into messes of twenty persons each. Each mess will have a head man, who is to receive the provisions and be responsible for the division of the same. The allowance for each adult will be three quarts of water, one pound of breadstuffs and three-quarters of a pound of meat per day—two children, over two and under twelve years of age, are to count as one adult. The masses are to be under the general superintendence of Dr. SNOWDEN, to whom the "head-men" are made strictly accountable. The emigrants are to be allowed the use of the deck for air and exercise, excepting the poop-deck. They will be required to keep their berths and the whole steerage clean and in good order, and smoking, as well as all lights, excepting the ship lights, will be prohibited between decks. There are other rules in relation to religious services, forbidding profane language, &c. Those of the passengers whom I saw seemed to be in high spirits, evidently regarding the affair as an agreeable frolic. Some few of the more intelligent of the number with whom I conversed talked with great zest of their plans for the future; but they all seemed impressed with the idea that, in the event of their failure to realize the bright anticipations they now entertain, they would find no great difficulty in getting back to the land of their former bondage. There are said to be a very large number of the resident freedmen here who only await favorable accounts from these pioneer emigrants to follow their example.

To offset this incipient higira of the freedmen, we had yesterday the unusual and very welcome incident of the

ARRIVAL OF A GERMAN IMMIGRANT SHIP.

This is the bark *Everhardt Delus*, from Bremen, which brings a hundred and fifty sturdy Teutons, who come with a view of making their homes in this city or in the adjacent country. Nearly all of them had near friends or relatives expecting them, and consequently they received a very warm and cordial welcome. Quite a number of Germans have lately settled upon the rich and productive lowlands in this neighborhood, and, confining their labors to the compass of a very few acres, the results of their scientific tillage and arduous and persevering industry have been so encouraging that there is good ground for believing that the *Everhardt Delus* will not be the last German emigrant ship to bring its contribution of thrifty and hard-working garden farmers to our white population. A scheme is already on foot, and will doubtless be perfected during the coming session of the Legislature, for the organization of a Bureau of Immigration under the auspices of the State, to be located in Charleston, with agencies in Europe. The matter is in charge of Col. JOHN A. WAGONER, himself a prominent member of the General Assembly, and the acknowledged leader of the German element in South Carolina.

THE RECENT ORANGEBURG MURDER AND ITS SEQUEL.

The telegraph has doubtless informed you of the murder of Mrs. GAVIN and her child by two freedmen in Orangeburg district last week, and of the subsequent lynching of the guilty parties. The crime, according to the confessions of the prisoners themselves, was committed in a peculiarly brutal manner, and was aggravated by the fact that the victims were a small child and a lady of blameless character, who was held in the highest esteem by her neighbors. An eye-witness of the lynching of the murderers tells me that the indignation of the white people of the district was far exceeded by that of the freedmen. The latter begged that the culprits might be handed over to them for punishment; and they had actually prepared a stake and fagots to burn the criminals alive, when the whites determined upon the summary hanging of the two black desperadoes. Public sentiment here in Charleston condemned the lynching, notwithstanding the atrocity of the deed and the admitted guilt of the parties hung, because it is getting to be pretty generally understood that such occurrences are likely to prejudice the Northern mind in regard to the real condition of society at the South.

A GALA DAY.

A grand parade of the Charleston Fire Department took place yesterday, and, as the organization embraces a very large proportion of the young and vigorous male population, there was a partial suspension of business, and everybody seemed to be in the streets. The procession consisted of twelve companies, including four steam fire engines. There was a trial of power amongst these last, one of which burst during the test. So long a time has elapsed since we have seen martial music in our streets preceding a column of stalwart men, other than United States troops, that the turn-out was beheld with more than ordinary interest. As the line advanced through the crowded streets I heard, more than once the exclamation: "What a splendid regiment they would make!"

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY REDIVIVUS.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT, Jr., the son of the well-known nullification and secession ex-Senator of the same name, and former proprietor of the Charleston *Mercury*, gives notice this morning that he will revive that sheet on Monday next. A young Englishman named DAWSON, who ran the blockade in Confederate times, and who served in LEE's army as a Captain on LONGSTREET's staff, but who has since been connected with the Richmond press, is to occupy the position of managing editor of the *Mercury*. In view of the extreme views which the paper has always upheld, from the date of its origin in 1822 up to its last issue just previous to the occupation of Charleston by the United States forces, considerable curiosity is manifested in regard to the political course which, under existing circumstances, the editor is likely to pursue. The *Mercury* will probably speedily regain its former large circulation in the interior of the State, a circumstance to which is attributable whatever financial success attended its career in the past.

FLORIDA AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the assembling of the Florida Legislature. I have seen this morning a letter from a prominent citizen of Tallahassee stating that the Legislature will take up the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment during the first few days of the session. Its rejection by a vote almost, if not quite unanimous, was considered a foregone conclusion. The telegraph may furnish you the facts of the case before this letter reaches you.

While on this subject I may mention a report that I heard yesterday, to the effect that two out of the twenty representatives who constitute the delegation from Charleston to the lower house of the General Assembly, had avowed their intention to vote for ratifying the Amendment. In the case of one, at least, of these parties, I have reason to believe that the rumor will prove well founded. But these two votes, if given for the Amendment, will constitute the entire strength of the measure in the Legislature of the Palmetto State.

A systematic effort on the part of some speculating scoundrels to swindle the freedmen out of their cotton by buying it with counterfeit greenbacks, has just been brought to light on the Sea Islands. Gen. SCOTT, of the Freedmen's Bureau, is doing his best to ferret out the perpetrators of this piece of heartless knavery. Q.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS.—A beautiful and lively opera, "The Caid," will be repeated here to-night. We took occasion, on the first performance, to speak of the excellent way in which the work was rendered. We have nothing to add now, save that the admirers of French music—and they are many—will do well to witness the representation. The work does not overtax the artists, and it is rendered, individually and collectively, in a way to please the spectator.

ORATORIO.—Our readers will remember that to-night (Tuesday) the first performance of "Samson" takes place at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, under the joint direction of Dr. H. S. CUTLER and Mr. G. W. MORGAN. The occasion is a peculiar one, and will perhaps mark an art epoch in the history of the sister city's musical matters. Brooklyn has not heretofore been famous for its oratorio performances, yet this class of music would seem to be proper in the City of Churches. Even if Brooklyn had been familiar with oratorio music, it could not underrate the value of the performance announced to-night. It is, in its way, most peculiar, and we may add that that way is the most difficult yet attempted. In Europe they use boy voices—not female voices. The effect is precisely the same, except that the boy is generally better in strength of tone than the lady competitor. To-night sixty boy voices will be heard. The question naturally arises—why are not boys more frequently used? The reply is prompt; boys require months of steady tuition, months of genial kindliness, months of toleration, before they can accomplish anything. When they have been brought to the proper point of perfection, they are apt to fall from natural causes which cannot here be discussed. Dr. CUTLER, who brought the choir of Trinity Church up to the highest state of perfection, has educated the present choir. Since September he has devoted his entire time to the training of the youthful organ. Many rehearsals have taken place in New-York, and critics say that he has touched the point of perfection. The choir consists—as we have mentioned—of 60 boy voices and 40 male voices. Nothing so grand has previously been heard in America. The oratorio "Samson" is one of the largest of HANDEL's works. It will certainly be rendered elegantly.

BATEMAN CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.—Last night Mme. PAREPA, and the troupe with her, made their first appearance this season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, before a large and brilliant audience. Signor BRIGNOLI is unfortunate in all his Brooklyn endeavors, and on this occasion was forced to send as a substitute a brief note of Dr. CARNOCHAN's and Signor TAMARO—a melancholy fact which the audience good-naturedly permitted Col. BATEMAN to announce with his accustomed *empressment*. Otherwise the concert was a great success. The artists, Mme. PAREPA, MILLS, ROSA, FORTUNA and FERRANTI, performed each the assigned *rôle*, which varied but little from the concerts in this City. The applause was hearty and enthusiastic, Mme. PAREPA and Mr. MILLS being particularly favored in this respect. Signor TAMARO made a very excellent substitute, meriting the liberal encouragement afforded by the audience.

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The subscribers' drawing for choice of seats was held at the Brooklyn Academy, when all the names on the list were represented, and over five hundred seats chosen. The season promises to be unusually brilliant, but Mr. MARETZEK has made a mistake in supposing that the opera announced for the opening night possesses any charms of freshness or peculiar attraction for the Brooklyn people. They would prefer something else.

ARTISTS' RECEPTION TO-NIGHT.—The first reception for the season of the Brooklyn Art Association will be held this evening at the Academy.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Progress of Telegraphic Enterprise—The Atlantic Cable—The New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph—The Russian Extension, &c.

At the banquet given in honor of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in a speech delivered at a late stage of the evening's proceedings, reviewed in compact terms the progress of intercontinental communication. Mr. RUGGLES said:

SPEECH OF MR. RUGGLES.

The nineteenth century, Mr. Chairman, begs to return you its most respectful acknowledgments for the favorable view of its character presented in the sentiment just proposed. It there be aught of presumption in thus speaking in its behalf even on your kind invitation, some excuse may, perhaps, be found in the fact that, in the order of things, I was permitted to enter the world but a few weeks after the birth of the century; that I have lived with it, through its infancy, its early youth, its advancing and advanced manhood, up to this, the mellow Autumn of our days. During this period I have seen many, if not most, of its men on this side of the Atlantic, and some on the other, whose genius and energy have called into being and pushed to completion the public works of intercommunication, which have won for the century its present proud preëminence in the history of the world. Among these men, conspicuously stands the far-seeing, self-sustaining, indefatigable countryman of ours, that we now so gladly welcome—the civic hero, who after years of conflict, vanquishing and enchaining the ocean, has reduced it to captivity for the service of man—the peaceful conqueror triumphantly returning from his fifty voyages, to receive the outpouring and well-earned gratitude of his country and of the human race.

The story of this matchless victory over nature has been too well told this evening to need any addition, so that my remarks will be confined to one or two of the principal continental antecedents which stimulated the great achievement. I refer especially to the previous preparation by the public works on the Western and on the Eastern Continents, for the sublime conjunction which we now commemorate.

The necessity and the duty of improving and reforming the surface of the globe we inhabit, has been for ages the subject of difference and controversy.

Mankind, as a modern writer well observes, will always consist of two grand divisions, the hopeful and the fearful. The former school, of which our honored guest is a shining ornament, and to which I humbly claim to belong, holds the physical improvement of the outspread lands and waters committed to the care of man by the Great Architect of Nations, which shall most vigorously and effectually evolve their dormant capacities, to be not only demanded by the highest national interests, political, pecuniary and moral, but an absolute and solemn duty, expressly enjoined by the All-wise Creator in His primeval injunction to "replenish and subdue the earth."

It was in the tender infancy of our present century, that the important secret was disclosed to man that the waters of the globe might be practically navigated by steam. It was my privilege, in 1807, to see the first slender shallop of ROBERT FULTON, 16½ feet broad, and 130 feet long, partially decked, and carrying one small, but well made, engine, ascend the Hudson. Our noble river was the scene of his first behold his final and greatest triumph. Had Providence spared his precious life to the present hour, he would have seen the lineal and legitimate descendant of that little river steamboat, in the *Great Eastern*, the giant steamer of the ocean, not only bearing twenty thousand tons with two thousand miles of coal, but steaming with two thousand miles of telegraphic cable across the deep, but experimentally solving the tremendous ocean problem of strength resisting stress, and scientifically reducing the wildest commotion of the Atlantic to an algebraic equation.

It was but little more than twenty years from this first success on the Hudson, and during the early manhood of our century that steam, the mightiest monarch of modern days, entered on its next career of conquest, in navigating the land. The railway locomotive made its first appearance on our continent in the year 1829. The camel has been figuratively, perhaps fancifully, denominated the "ship of the desert," but is not the train of a thousand tons, swiftly drawn by the locomotive through the wilderness, with equal truth a railway "fleet," sailing with redoubled speed across the solid land? It is this fundamental transformation—this fluidifying the earth, so to speak, which imparts to the railway its transcendent continental power and its highest political value.

It has been the steady aim during the present century, of the enlightened projectors of the public works within the limits of the American Union, to render them, as far as practicable, continental in character.

As early as 1810, seven years before the Erie Canal was commenced, DE WITT CLINTON prophetically saw it, as Rome saw Rome, in all its future grandeur. His eagle eye could not be limited by the narrow horizon of a single State, however imperial. He saw his State, in all its amplitude, as only the receptacle and custodian of the majestic trunk, and with equal clearness of vision he discerned the widespread and outspread branches laden with golden fruit, covering the magnificent basin of the Upper Lakes and the vast continental valley of the Mississippi.

On the 3d of November, 1835, the first spadeful of earth was deposited at sunrise on the Erie Railway. Within the personal knowledge of some of us now here, that momentous act was then proclaimed to be the commencement of one continuous continental line from the Bay of New-York to the shores of the Pacific. In the thirty years which have elapsed since the birth of this great artery, it has been connected, directly or indirectly, with the whole system of American railways, now embracing a lineal extent exceeding thirty-six thousand miles, while the interior links of the yet unfinished chain, under the Presidency of Gen. DIX, are at this moment eagerly advancing westward and onward, to grapple with the giant ranges of snow-clad Cordilleras, kindly interposed by Providence to try our courage, between the Missouri and our Great Western Ocean.

I am well aware that it is not the mere expenditure of money that makes either men or nations great, or which can give to centuries a just historic preëminence. But it nevertheless may be well to know, that the sum already actually expended in carrying forward the railways in the American Union, now exceeds $1,380,000,000. It far transcends the total expenditure, in any preceding century, by any and all of the nations of the earth, upon any or all of their works of intercommunication. Nay, more, it actually exceeds the sum total expended by all the civilized nations known in history, whether ancient or modern—whether for roads, or bridges, or canals, or aqueducts, or lighthouses, or artificial ports—in the long line of eight and twenty centuries, from the reign of Solomon, the first "internal improvement" monarch of Israel, to the death of the first NAPOLEON, within the present century.

Nor have our neighbors across the Atlantic failed to do their duty to the age we live in. Within the same thirty years, railways of great perfection and solidity of execution, challenging comparison with the proudest works of utility in the ancient world, have made their way into the various nations of European Christendom, until the scattered links, at first disconnected, have virtually come together in one continuous European continental system, having a lineal development exceeding 50,000 miles, and at a cost exceeding £700,000,000 sterling, or $3,500,000,000.

The marvelous changes wrought in both the continents by these two great continental systems overspreading their surface, have practically transformed or reformed their whole commercial anatomy. The new arteries, with the hundreds of connecting veins opened by these capacious channels, richly filled with the vivifying blood of commerce in active circulation, have imparted new and youthful life and vigor to vast districts of interior or secluded territory, formerly inaccessible, inert or torpid, furnishing cheap and convenient outlets for the products of their industry to all the lands and waters of the globe. Not to mention the rapid increase of population, the vigorous communities called into being, the greatly increased power of locomotion of every individual, the accelerated movement of national forces, and the many other elements of political strength, the yearly saving alone in the cost of transporting persons and property, to each of the continents, is now at least $500,000,000, which immense a count, annually swelling, must roll onward and upward for generations to come.

But what, after all, was the power of saving even these enormous sums in the transportation over the continents of gross material products in persons and property, compared with the higher, more intellectual, more etherial office of expediting and cheapening the transmission of intelligence and thought throughout their wide expanse? Teeming as they were with the added wealth set in such animated motion, had not the electric telegraph become an immediate, an absolute, a world-wide necessity? Had not the time arrived for our own MORSE to appear? Was it not the very hour, for the genius of the nineteenth century to wave his wand, and evoke from the deep sleep of Nature that mysterious power, by whose subtle agency time and space might be annihilated?

The first slender telegraph wire, with a petty electric apparatus in the Capitol, was put up by MORSE between Washington and Baltimore in 1844. Within twenty years it ramified through all the States of the American Union, and crossing the mountains and plains of the great interior, was looking out on the Pacific. Its lines, ninety thousand miles in length, under the powerful attraction of the neighboring Russian Empire, so eloquently depicted this evening, were stretching up the Pacific coast and under the polar circle, to reach, by an immense continental circuit of nearly ten thousand miles, the Oriental and Southern nations of Asia. Europe was also vivified by a connected net-work of wires exceeding sixty thousand miles in length, transmitting its varied and multiform intelligence, with lightning speed, to its Atlantic coast. Continental distance on land had ceased to exist, but a yawning gulf in the deep abyss of the Atlantic yet remained to separate the hemispheres.

Such, then, were the continental antecedents which led our honored guest to enter on his long and arduous, but, thanks be to God, his victorious career. He found the continents mutually glowing with the fervor of their rich and newly awakened commerce, gazing wishfully at each other across this ocean gulf. Marriage had become indispensable. Our distinguished guest was the "Friar Lawrence," who "made" them "incorporate, two in one."

This difficult achievement in thus uniting the continents was no random performance—no merely fortunate hit—no lucky groping in the dark. So far from that, the animated narrative of the voyages of our benefactor, destined to live in historic literature with the story of COLUMBUS, shows him incessantly holding up the lamp of science, not only guiding his path to sure success, but pointing out the way for all the world to follow. This it is that has given the great success its highest, its truly world-wide value. The geographical delineation of the dark and hitherto unfathomed ocean floor, with its myriads of microscopic occupants obediently coming up to reveal the topography of their deep resting place—the accurate, delicacy and exquisite efficiency of the electric apparatus—the mathematical demonstrations accurately establishing the rate of speed for the giant steamer, consistent with the safety of the telegraphic cable—all these weapons of thought, so potent in winning this great victory over Nature, he now presents not alone to his patriotic band of moneyed associates, to whom all honor be rendered, but to all the Governments and peoples of the civilized world. If COLUMBUS, in the words of his epitaph, "gave a new world to Castile and Leon," our cosmopolitan countryman has furnished to both the worlds the precious scientific knowledge needed for binding themselves forever in harmonious connection.

Here, then, we pause. We have lived to see but a portion of the wondrous epic of the nineteenth century. The rest is yet to come. But some of you now here will live to see its close, with a free and intelligent population of a hundred millions busy with the glorious lands and waters of the American Union, "now and forever one and indivisible." They will then behold the whole available bed of the Atlantic brought by full and careful surveys to geographical certainty, enchained or enslaved by no single work, but a string of cables at all proper and convenient intervals, uniting the nations of Western Europe with the American coast, and reducing to the utmost practicable minimum the cost of daily and hourly intercommunication between the continents; and they may also behold regenerated Africa holding close communion with all its emancipated brethren in the Western Hemisphere, whether north or south of the Equator. Then will our nineteenth century, already so rich with well-directed efforts, so pregnant with sublime results, fill up its fullest measure of historic fame—then may it lie contentedly and confidently down in the common grave of the buried ages, and leave its great example for the guidance and encouragement of all who may follow, "to the last syllable of recorded Time."

The Charges Against the Comptroller.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 19, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is proper that the public should know that "the charges" which Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK has been appointed to investigate are the charges of Mr. ANSON HERRICK, made against me in the month of July, 1865, and which were heard by His Excellency Gov. FENTON, at Albany, on the 19th day of October of that year.

Charges at the same time were presented against Mr. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation. Subsequently His Excellency dismissed the charges as to Mr. DEVELIN, and referred Mr. HERRICK's complaint to the Legislature, asking for general power to appoint Special Commissions to investigate charges of that character.

Mr. HERRICK, however, with the light furnished by my answer, and the investigation and the decision in reference to Mr. DEVELIN's case, wrote to his Excellency in the month of December, 1865, withdrawing the charges, stating in his communication, among other things, the following:

"I have been engaged for a long period in a political and personal controversy against a prominent and powerful interest in the Democratic Party, of which I am a member. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I have cautious of a change of political power in my party, and I earnestly desired to secure the removal of Mr. BRENNAN from the position of Comptroller as one means to that end. To have accomplished this result would have been to me a great personal triumph, and as I believed when I made my charges, a public benefit.

I was assured by leading members of the Republican Party, how closely identified with the State Executive I need not say to your Excellency, that if a fair pretext could be presented for the exercise of the power of removal vested in your Excellency, Mr. BRENNAN should be removed; and negotiations were actually entered into, as I had reason to believe, with your Excellency's approval, to secure his office, with its powerful patronage and influence, to the Republican Party, by the appointment of a prominent member of that party, then recently removed from the Collectorship of this port. To that office.

These negotiations had almost progressed to maturity before the charges were presented by me, and as I must assume, in view of the facts, with your Excellency's approval. I should observe that the design than was not to transfer the control of the City through legislation, but through a bargain or arrangement with the present Mayor and Board of Aldermen, after your Excellency had exercised the power of removal vested in you.

While these measures were on foot, I was urged by the friends of your Excellency to present my charges, and I had reason to believe, in view of these facts, that I was to be successful in the object I had in view, and which thus harmonized with the designs of the Republican Party. It had been my business, stimulated by the personal controversy in which I have been enlisted, to watch the operations of the Finance Department, and to assail every act on which I could hinge an imputation. With the favoring inducements held out to me, I embodied every act of the Comptroller, which I believed assailable, in the form of charges, and presented them to your Excellency.

The Comptroller, in his answer, set forth the facts under which the acts in question were performed, and, on the issue thus made, you gave a public hearing to the parties and to their counsel. I now find that after long deliberation you have practically reached no result, except as to Mr. DEVELIN, and the assurance which I had, before I took the first step, that Mr. BRENNAN should be dismissed, has not been kept. All the time, labor and expense which I had incurred on behalf of "reform" have thus resulted fruitlessly, and I think I have reason to complain of the treatment which I have received. I have certainly been egregiously deceived, and it is due to myself that the public should know the circumstances under which I have been placed in my present attitude.

The decision at which your Excellency has arrived in regard to Mr. DEVELIN materially changes the whole aspect of the case, so far as Mr. BRENNAN is concerned. When I presented my charges against Mr. BRENNAN, I had no means of knowing any of the facts connected with the transactions on which he was arraigned, except such as the public reports furnished, and every citizen equally with myself had access to; and I made such allegations as I believed the face of the transactions in each instance to warrant.

In Mr. BRENNAN's reply, he has shown, in regard to nearly every material charge, that he acted under the direct written advice of Mr. DEVELIN, the Counsel to the Corporation. Yet, in your decision, while announcing no judgment as to Mr. BRENNAN, you wholly exonerate Mr. DEVELIN.

I cannot be so blind to justice or the public judgment as to believe that the legal officer who advised an act to be done as valid and proper can be exempted from responsibility, while the officer who acted under that advice can be held as culpable and criminal."

Mr. HERRICK, in this connection, concluded as follows:

"I am unable to perceive the difference between Mr. DEVELIN and Mr. BRENNAN which your Excellency has apparently discovered, and feel that by further proceeding as the active promoter of the prosecution, that I will in the end do Mr. BRENNAN more good than harm—by arousing the public sense at the injustice of the discrimination attempted—a result very far from the purpose I had in view. I have, therefore, concluded—from what appear to me to be obvious considerations of duty—to withdraw the charges which I made against Mr. BRENNAN, and abandon their further prosecution."

I had supposed that these charges, in consequence of this unqualified withdrawal of them, were disposed of. They have been pending thirteen months in the hands of the Governor since the final submission to him of my defence. I should have preferred, if they were to be further investigated, that that opportunity should have been afforded long since. But I have no complaint to make. I have been and am ready at any time for an investigation. I recognize in Mr. SEDGWICK an impartial and fair-minded man, having no private interests, that I am aware of, to affect his judgment or sense of right. Respectfully, &c.,

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN.

The City Comptroller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

I am, for my sins, a City taxpayer; at least I shall be, having moved into this State and City this Fall, bought a house and *settled* here with my family, and all with the nervious apprehension of a man seating himself in a dentist's chair to have "everything done that is necessary," or of one who finds himself in a street car, blocked fore and aft by a crowd of broad-shouldered and enterprising pickpockets. I should not in such a case stop to inquire into the political bearings of the policeman, ready and able to put a stop to their little game.

I have read Mr. BRENNAN's letter with the deepest interest. If what he says is true, if one-half is true, and the gentlemen to whom it is addressed can surely determine that point, we ought to call upon him as a good citizen to reconsider his decision; we ought to elect him by such a majority as would show him we *do* appreciate and support him. Rogues are active and unscrupulous in their vocation, but after all, there are more honest men than rogues, even in New-York, and the majority should rule. H.

New Breech-loading Rifle.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen, including several officers of the United States Army and agents of foreign Governments, met at No. 45 Worth-street, for the purpose of examining the new breech-loading rifle just perfected by Col. BERDAN. The result was in every respect satisfactory, and it was the opinion of all who examined the gun and witnessed the firing, that it combines in a higher degree than any other those qualities which are most desirable in a breech-loader. The mechanism for loading and firing is more simple than that of any other gun, and is not liable to foul or get out of order. It is comprised in a single piece, which can be detached from the barrel of the gun by a single movement of the hand, whenever there is necessity for cleaning it. The contrivance for ejecting the shell of the cartridge, after firing the gun, is especially ingenious, without being in the least complicated. Only three motions of the hand are required to load and fire, and the breech locks itself so effectually that with the most rapid firing no escape of gas is perceptible. The United States Government have ordered these improvements to be adopted in altering muzzle to breech loaders for our own army, and the agents of France, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and several other foreign Governments, have countermanded previous orders for guns of other patterns and have ordered this one instead. The Messrs. REMINGTON, as well as other gun-manufacturers, have also adopted these improvements in altering guns.

MARSHALL'S LIKENESS OF LINCOLN.—We have several times called attention to the faithful and accurate pure-line engraving of the late President LINCOLN, by MARSHALL. The original portrait (also by Mr. MARSHALL, for he is both artist and engraver,) after which this engraving was made is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' gallery, on Broadway, where it may be seen by those interested.

Dr. Neely, the Bishop-elect of Maine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some little time ago you published a brief telegram from Maine stating that Rev. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., had been elected to the Bishopric of that Diocese, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented BURGESS. There has been no small curiosity among theological circles to know something more of this clergyman so unexpectedly called to "go up higher," and yet without having previously made himself, in the ordinary sense of the term, at all "prominent." But this is markedly in accordance with the characteristics of the reverend gentlemen in question, he ever seeking to do his duty, with a single eye to God's glory, unmindful of the fame of the world, although by no means pretending to be indifferent to its good opinion.

He was born in 1813, at Fayetteville, Onondaga County, in this State; and his father shortly after removed to Chicago, where he remained for fifteen or twenty years, a well-known commission merchant; the family residing most of the time at Belvidere. He graduated at Geneva, now Hobart College, in 1849; where, for the next two years ensuing he studied theology under Bishop DELANCEY. He was first rector at Calvary Church, Utica, and then of Christ Church, Rochester, building up both parishes; and afterwards, at the solicit ation of his Bishop, Chaplain of Hobart College, where he was admired for his scholastic ability and zealous discharge of the responsibilities of his honorable position. He is now assistant minister at Trinity Chapel in this City, where he will have a host of friends and admirers. Suave to even the humblest, he is withal preëminently *manly* in his bearing; just the one for the high position to which he has been called in a really pioneer missionary Diocese. His preaching is direct, earnest and convincing, eminently characterized by a pellucid perspicuity. Although he has not yet accepted, we believe he will undoubtedly do so. New-York will lose a faithful parish priest, and Maine will gain a good Bishop.

It Seems to Have a Charm for Putting One in Good Humor.

So says Mrs. James Osborne, of Hamilton, C. W., of that "charming household servant," whose praises are upon so many tongues. In a letter of October 29, 1866, she says: "I have much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the usefulness and durability of your machine. I have had one in use over *five years*, and have done all kinds of work on it—from the boys' overcoats to the finest muslin, and I have never had occasion to send it for repairs in all that time. *I cannot imagine a machine more perfect for family use.* It is easily understood and managed, and has never disappointed me. When I have wanted any job done, I have always found it ready, and it seems to be a CHARM *for putting one in good humor.* —Letter to Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Burglary Foiled!

Conclusive evidence of the security afforded by VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE, against burglars:

RIDGEWAY, Penn., Nov. 13, 1866.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler:

The burglar proof qualities of our alum patent safe manufactured by you were tested by thieves on the morning of the 2d inst.

One of the outside fire-proof doors was drilled and blown open with powder, but opening the door to the burglar-proof box inside was another matter and failed entirely. Two steel wedges, some 4½ inches long, were driven in over the top of the door, with the design of either breaking it down or making an opening by which powder might be introduced. Whichever result was intended was a failure. The safe proved what you recommended it, literally "BURGLAR-PROOF."

It stood a severe test, but we are fully satisfied it might have stood a much longer siege and not have yielded.

(Signed) SOUTHER, WILLIS & SOUTHER, Bankers.

All parties desiring protection against fire and burglars are invited to send for a descriptive circular, or call and examine into the principles on which our safes are constructed. VALENTINE & BUTLER,

Nos. 73 and 80 Walker-st.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness,—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

"We heartily recommend them to all OUR READERS."—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, the most delicate and exquisite perfume in the world, and COCOAINE for the hair.—*Leslie's Family Magazine, N. Y.*

Positively the Best in Use, Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. 50 cents per box.

Moth and Freckles.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the face, called Moth patches or Freckles, should use Perry's Celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion; it is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Home Again.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, can now be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all cutaneous diseases of the head. Loss of hair and premature grayness; moles, wens and warts, permanently cured; moth, freckles, pimples, comedones, (called black worms,) and all brown discolorations removed from the face. No charge for consultation.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. No disappointment. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Squire & Lander, No. 97 Fulton-st.

offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

An Affidavit.—"I, Isaac L. Dusenbery, of No. 180 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that, last December, I was so severely afflicted with Rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks; and that after having taken but three bottles of GIBBS' RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Mrs. M. G. Brown's Celebrated Medicinal Poor Richard's Eye Water, will lift up every sunken eye, cure every diseased eye, strengthen every weak eye, open blind eyes, and preserve the whole body from disease. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Genin's Present Assortment of Fall and Winter fabrics for gentlemen, young ladies, boys and infants, is elegant and varied beyond precedent.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Sewing Machines,
For Sale and To Rent.
V. W. WICKES, NO. 744 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

Elliptic S. M. Co.'s Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest premiums Maryland Institute, N. Y. and Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

The Howe Sewing-machines—Lockstitch—for Families and Manufacturers—are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., 699 Broadway, New-York.

**The Singer

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	112½	113	June, 7-30........	105½	105¾
Coupon, 1881......	112¾	113	July, 7-30........	105½	105¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106¼	106¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅛	108⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114¾	115¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106¼	106½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114¼	114¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113¾
New, '65.........	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112¾
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¼	111¾
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
Gold.............	140⅛	140⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	109¾	110¼
August, 7-30.....	105¾	106	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	109½	110

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 27 & 29 PINE-ST,

NEW-YORK,

Draw on London and Paris, Mobile and New-Orleans. Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of Europe.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

EWELL & CLARKE,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
COMMISSION BROKERS
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BONDS, RAILWAY AND MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND & LONDON TELEGRAPH CO.'S
STOCK FOR SALE.
Apply to
GEORGE C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.,
Offers to parties seeking investment,
DIVIDEND-PAYING INSURANCE SCRIP
in sums to suit.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
ADAMS',
UNITED STATES,
AMERICAN.
For sale at market rates.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the NEW-YORK and HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 7 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared interest thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as fully-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.
The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.
N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE transfer-books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the annual election.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—BELT RAILROAD STOCK CHEAP; ALSO OTHER CITY RAILROAD SECURITIES AND A FULL LINE OF INSURANCE, CITY AND COUNTY STOCKS AND BONDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE FIBRE DISINTEGRATING COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE of real estate in sums of from $1,200 to $5,000. Apply to AMHERST, WIGHT & SON, Attorneys at Law, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 33, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.
H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.
Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance.
Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:
REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

Premiums received from Nov. 1, 1865 to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$602,270 64	
On fire risks	139,691 79	$742,462 43
Premiums on policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1865		276,964 47
Total		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned from Nov. 1, 1865, to Oct. 31, 1866:		
On marine and inland risks	$554,189 78	
On fire risks	128,932 12	$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, &c.		87,717 82
Total		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, &c., during the year as above:		
Marine and inland navigation losses	$326,319 66	
Fire losses	92,897 81	
Return premiums	40,529 79	
Reinsurances	54,624 81	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, &c.	33,157 99	
*Taxes—U. S. tax on premiums, policy, stamps, &c.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	$578,170 28
		$192,669 44

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3.10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,760 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New-Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, (principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 Par.	Market Value,	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,552 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances Made	217,637 23
	Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and Other Debts Due the Company	38,923 98
	Scrip and Stock of Sundry Insurance and Other Companies, $5,173 00; Estimated Value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $41,102 26; Cash in Drawer 447 34	41,549 60
	Total	$1,407,321 56

*This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of national and State taxes.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company for the year 1862, be rendered in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "No certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.
The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-fourth-street, between First and Second avenues.
For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging Seventy-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Ninety-second-street, between First and Second avenues.
For flagging Twenty-sixth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.
For flagging Twenty-seventh-street, southwest corner of Second-avenue.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, Nov. 17, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Commandant of the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, until Nov. 22, 1866, for the construction of fifteen (15) iron girders, in accordance with drawings and specifications to be seen at the Commandant's Office. CHAS. H. BELL, Rear-Admiral.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At a depot on Erie Railroad, two hours from New-York. Factory 20 by 120 feet, two stories, and storehouse 30 by 70 feet, three stories, with commodious mansion house, outhouses, and two acres in garden and choice fruit. Apply to
G. M. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Reade-st.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $60,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; either special or general. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$600.—A PARTNER WANTED WITH the above amount in a well-established and lucrative cash business.
J. M. MOODY & CO., No. 49 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
28 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shell and Spherical Case for smooth-bore and rifled guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, calibre 57.7.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, Austrian, calibre 54.
600 Smooth-bore Muskets, model 1842, calibre 69.
240 Smooth-bore Muskets, altered to percussion, calibre 69.
10 Smooth-bore Muskets, flint lock, calibre 69.
217 Revolvers, Whitney's and Remington's navy, calibre 36.
1,069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, musicians' and non-commissioned officers'.
Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.
Terms of sale, cash.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.
The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.
Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB, Collector of Customs.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON Washington and Murray sts., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, viz.:
Washington-st.—6 four-story brick and iron stores, situate on the westerly side of Washington-st., commencing on the northwest corner of Murray-st., and known as Nos. 258, 258½, 260, 262, 264, and 266 Washington-st.
Murray-st.—3 four-story brown stone and iron stores, situated on the northerly side of Murray-st., 35 feet 8 inches west of Washington-st., and known as Nos. 97, 99, and 101 Murray-st.
For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 7 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE AND Alabaster Statuary, Columns, Pedestals, Mosaic Tables, Groups, Figures, Vases, Tazzas, &c., lately imported by F. ZANNONI & CO., of Florence, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st inst., each day at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, by MINER & SOMERVILLE.
A choice collection of the above goods, embracing a very fine assortment of statuettes, groups and figures, finished in the most artistic manner; elaborately carved vases of every variety of style and design; richly carved card-receivers with solid handles; tazzas, mantel ornaments and other rich articles for the decoration of halls, libraries, parlors and drawing-rooms.
The collection will be on exhibition on MONDAY, when it may be examined by descriptive catalogue.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3, 1866.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE articles of ordnance, small arms, miscellaneous stores, &c.
On THURSDAY, the 22d day of November, 1866, at noon, there will be sold at public auction in the Washington Navy-yard to the highest bidder, a lot of serviceable and unserviceable small arms and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.
Among the arms are muskets, rifles, carbines, swords and pistols, a few of which are in good condition—the length of barrel and calibre differing, however, from the navy patterns.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms one-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON DOMINICK-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
DOMINICK-ST.—The house, stable and lease of lot, situate on the south side of Dominick-st., near Varick-st., and known as No. 14 Dominick-st. The lease is from Trinity Church, 21 years from May, 1861, at an annual ground rent of $250, with covenants for renewal as contained in the lease. There is a three-story brick front house on the front of the lot, and a brick stable on the rear of the lot. Lot 25x84.3½.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 935 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., all the household furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites, etegers, French plate mantel and pier glasses, extension tables, oak dining-room chairs, buffet, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, elegant velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; also, kitchen and laundry furniture, &c., &c.
Catalogues at Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF GREENWICH AND HARRISON STS., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
GREENWICH-ST.—The plot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., and known as Nos. 350, 352 and 354 Greenwich-st., and No. 30 Harrison-st. Size of plot 75 by 76 feet.

G. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ROBERT HAYDOCK will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 21, 22 and 23, at the store No. 502 Broadway, by order of Messrs. John Vogt & Co., the whole of their open stock of rich French white and decorated porcelain, French, Belgian and Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, &c., more or less damaged by water and smoke at the fire on their premises Oct. 7.
A new catalogue will be issued for each day's sale. Terms—Under $1,000 cash; over $1,000, approved indorsed notes at 60 days, payable in New-York.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 34 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., elegant household furniture, rosewood piano, &c., consisting in part of elegantly carved solid black walnut parlor suites, in reps; do. library suites; do. secretary, writing table; solid black walnut wardrobe; chamber furniture, solid black walnut, in suites; pure hair mattresses, paillasses, spring mattresses, pillows, bolsters, bedding, dining-room furniture, super velvet carpet, Crossly's best tapestry Brussels carpets, oilcloths, one Steinway's rosewood seven-octave piano-forte. Catalogues can be had at the auction-room, No. 1 North William-st., on Tuesday.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.
BY BREWSTER & BERG—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 86 Cedar-st.:
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—Comprising a large and varied assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, all which is of superior workmanship, and worthy the attention of those about furnishing, consisting in part of parlor suites in brocatel, haircloth and reps; superior walnut, rosewood and mahogany chamber sets, in suits or separate; also lounges, bookcases, sideboards, chairs and tables, for library and dining-rooms.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE GOLD WATCHES.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an elegant assortment of the finest watches, viz.: 18 carat hunting, anchors, enamel and diamond do., and a large assortment of the finest gold watches ever offered at auction. Every watch will be warranted according to description on the catalogue. Sale peremptory.
J. A. VAN ALLEN, Assignee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway, and known as No. 11 Reade-st., being 25 feet in width by 75 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION, On 3d, 5th, 8th and Madison avs., 58th, 67th, 68th, 78th and 80th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
3D-AV.—Four brick buildings, Nos. 929, 931, 933 and 935, 25 feet south of 60th-st.; each 18.9x105 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 78th-st.; 1 lot 26.8x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—Southeast corner of 80th-st.; 1 lot 25.8x100 feet.
5TH-AV.—One lot 51.2 south of 80th-st.; 25.6x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northeast corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
MADISON-AV.—Northwest corner of 67th-st.; 1 lot 25.5x100 feet.
8TH-AV.—Northeast corner 55th-st.; 4 lots, 3 on avenue and 1 on street.
EAST 67TH-ST.—One lot, north side, 65 feet west of Madison-av., 25x100 feet 5 inches.
WEST 58TH-ST.—Two lots, north side, 325 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
EAST 68TH-ST.—Four lots, south side, 95 feet west of Madison-av.; each 25x100 feet 5 inches.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
A LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF CALIFORNIA WINES.
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, TO PAY ADVANCES.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their store, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large and valuable invoice of California Wines, in wood and cases, consisting of
27 pipes, 28 barrels and hogsheads of pure Port Wine.
1 pipe, 105 gallons, Wine Bitters.
8 pipes, 1,080 gallons, Lachryma Montis Wine.
15 pipes and 8 puncheons Terkheimer Wine.
8 puncheons and 100 cases El Montis Wine.
40 pipes, 5,294 gallons, Sonoma White Wine.
And 200 cases, more or less, of various other brands.
They will all be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, TO PAY ADVANCES. Samples can be examined as above the day before the sale.

FORTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF 40,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
40,000 TONS
OF FRESH MINED COAL, FROM THE LACKAWANNA REGIONS, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December next.
TERMS: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT SALE OF STATUARY.
REAL BRONZES, REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES, FRENCH DINNER SETS.
TOILET SETS. SILESIAN GLASS
BISQUET STATUETTES, and other magnificent French goods, just landed, ex ship from Havre, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st. The above are now on exhibition, and is the most beautiful sale of fancy goods that has ever taken place in the City.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 20 ALBANY-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Wm. B. Cooper, deceased.
ALBANY-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings, No. 20 Albany-st., south side, between Washington and West sts., 19 feet front, 18.6 rear, by 58 feet in depth.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., No 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LOT ON 17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Chas. H. Van Brunt, Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.
WEST 17TH-ST.—Valuable lot on north side of 17th-st., 125 feet west of 6th-av., 25 feet front and rear by 92 feet in depth.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, all the contents of the genteel residence in 22d-st., corner of 7th-av., including parlor, library, dining-room, chambers, kitchen, &c.; carpets, mirrors, curtains, China and glassware, mattresses, bedding, &c.
Catalogues at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
WEST 15TH-ST. HOUSE AND LOT.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, three story high stoop and basement brick house and lot No. 156 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs., 20x103. Complete in all respects, and in good order. Possession on delivery of deed.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer. Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
THEALL & BROS. WILL SELL BY auction TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom,
NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST., NEAR NASSAU,
a most superb collection of fine
BRONZES, CLOCKS, FIGURES,
RICH CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES.
GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c.
Goods on exhibition Tuesday, 20th inst. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 62 Liberty-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
65 frails Dates.
50 barrels Currants.
20 cases canned Blackberries.
100 barrels New-Orleans Oranges.
250 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
250 cases fresh Messina Lemons.
54 cases fresh Malaga Lemons.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 160 West 34th-st., corner of Broadway and 6th-av., household furniture, parlor suite, Brussels and ingrain carpets, lounges, bedsteads, chairs, mirrors, bureaus, bedroom suites, crockery and glassware, &c. A seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Boardman & Gray.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—TO PAY FREIGHT AND storage; WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, at Meyer & Smith's stores, Nos. 395 and 397 Greenwich-st., corner of Beach; very large assortment of all kinds of property; all original packages from Hudson River Railroad; for particulars see New-York World. W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 52 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.

G. W. KELSEY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN THE Nineteenth Ward of the city of Brooklyn, at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at the Brooklyn City Salesroom, No. 44 South 7th-st., at 12 o'clock, 4 lots, 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet each, on the southerly side of Wilson-st., 200 feet east of Bedford-av. Sale positive; title perfect; terms accommodating.

AUCTION SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE AT the Orange Hotel, Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon. This place is situated at Cornwall, Orange County, about one mile from the landing, and contains about 15 acres of land, with a choice variety of fruits; there is also a fine large house, with outbuildings; the dwelling is suitable for a boarding house or country residence. Those desirous of examining the property before the day of sale may inquire of J. D. CLARK, No. 252 Washington-st., or of O. S. CLARK, on the premises. Sale positive.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 73d-st., from the 3d-av. to the 4th-av., in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
C. A. PEABODY,
GEO. E. BALDWIN,
THOS. DUNLAP,
Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.
DATED Oct. 11, 1866.
MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., Administrators.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.
EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, Executors.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the sale of a portion of the Battery to the General Government, for a site for a barge office, &c., will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY next, the twenty-first instant, at twelve o'clock M. All persons interested in the purchase or sale of the property in question are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.
ROBT. McGINNIS,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
JOS. B. VARNUM,
Special Committee on Post-office site.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 1, 1866.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on December 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on January 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent., calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 24 William-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; she is fully competent in taking care of the dining-room and keeping the silver in perfect order; first-class City and country references can be given from her last employer's. Call for two days, at No. 218 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation as nurse for a Protestant woman who is perfectly competent to take charge of a child from its birth; she is both competent and reliable; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, or until she has procured a situation, at the residence of her last employer, No. 2 East 14th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French fluting; has the best of City reference as to capability and character; would go out by the day or week to any family in need of such a person. Address MRS. BENSON, No. 100 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objections to do plain sewing or chamberwork; best of City reference if required. Call at No. 255 East 14th-st., third flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPETENT WOman, with good City reference, a situation as good cook, and to help as laundress, in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-CLASS competent laundress; she understands family washing in general and does fluting neatly; also, lace curtains equal to new; families' clothes done on reasonable terms; good reference given. Call at No. 329 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELlent nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of sewing and operate on a machine; can cut and fit boy's and ladies' dresses; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do sewing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 396 2d-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT first-class cook; is capable of taking the entire charge of the kitchen marketing if required; no objection to leave the City; best of City reference from last place. Inquire at the grocery store, No. 176 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or child's nurse; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED young woman, a situation as first-class cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references from her last place. Call at No. 338 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; is a good baker and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th-st., first floor, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., from 10 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; good City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 118 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 61 North 7th-st., between 2d and 3d, Williamsburgh, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; would make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's kitchen. Apply at No. 129 West 29th-st., in the rear, near 7th-av. Good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS woman of 30, as first-class laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; can flute, do up fine linen, &c.; City or country; best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION by a thoroughly competent woman with unexceptionable City reference for the past 11 years in the above capacity. Address Mrs. WILLIAMS, Office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as chambermaid, and can assist in waiting, or washing and ironing; is a very good laundress. Call for two days at No. 1,386 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, an American, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork or waiting; is intelligent and experienced, and is anxious for employment. Apply, for three days, at her home 37 Canal-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; can make good cake, bread and biscuit; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOman a situation for chamberwork and care children; is a good sewer; wages not so much an object as a home; City reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objection to a good family in the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 215 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable Scotch woman who understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for three days at 315 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, washing at her own home, or would go out by the day or week; good City references. Can be seen at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; makes all kinds of jellies and pastry. Can be seen at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family as chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as competent waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 370 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., front room third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, as chambermaid and fine washer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook; can wash and iron well; also her friend wants a cook's place, or as laundress. Inquire at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine, employment by the day or week. Call at No. 43 Ferry-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; best of City reference given. Call at No. 1,164 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman (lately landed) a situation to take care of children, or to do light house work. Call at No. 141 East 29th-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT COMPETENT AMERican girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork if required. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference; none but a private family need apply. Can be seen at No. 247 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook; would do some washing and ironing in a small private family; best of references from her last situation. Call at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, OR would do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation to cook, wash and iron; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 358 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as chambermaid; is a good seamstress; understands fine washing; refers to her former place of six years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do sewing or fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 226 East 20th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook; has no objection to the washing; can be seen at No. 462 6th-av., corner of 28th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; she is an excellent cook and baker; will assist in washing; has the best references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH ladies' maid, a situation in a first-class family; wages $25. Apply, for two days, at No. 183 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; has good experience in cooking; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as general houseworker; an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook. Call at 260 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, with good reference, a situation to do the housework of a small family. Call at 43 Perry-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as chambermaid, or to wait on a lady and servant. Call at No. 162 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO get a family's washing; can give good satisfaction in her work. Call at No. 224 West 38th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and to be useful around a gentleman's place, by a very experienced and trustworthy young man; is a thoroughly experienced driver in the City and an excellent groom; has lived two years with his last employer, to whom he refers; no objection to the country. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good references. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as seamstress; understands dressmaking; would do light chamberwork, or would not object to the care of a grown child; has unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is also an excellent cleaner and whitewasher; good reference. Call at No. 235 6th-st., between Avenue D and Lewis-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS chambermaid, washer and ironer, or would help with children, in a private family; is a good plain laundress. Can be seen at No. 223 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., on Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference a situation as chambermaid and fine washer; does chamberwork in the neatest style; or, as family seamstress; wages, $10. Call at No. 193 East 71st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a young woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; can work on the machine, and give the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, at No. 4 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do fluting; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 198 7th-av., three doors from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to wait on an invalid lady or chambermaid and the care of children. Can be seen at No. 14 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG, healthy, married woman as wet nurse in a respectable family. Can be seen for three days, at No. 73 10th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork; best of City reference. Call at No. 112 East 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress; fully understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS plain laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a private family. Can be seen at No. 213 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family; no objections to assist in washing; best City reference. Inquire at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUAtion to write or attend in a store. Address, for one week, C. M., Station C.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 449 6th-av., corner of 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GIRLS, as cook, chambermaid and waitress, and chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—COPYING BY A FIRST-CLASS copyist. Address M. M., Box No. 174 Times Office.

A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping is desirous of obtaining a situation for her cook, whom she can very highly recommend; makes soups, desserts, cake, &c.; also for her waitress, who is pleasant and agreeable; no objection to the country; would like to go together. For further particulars inquire at No. 215 Pearl-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man, without incumbrance, as practical gardener and farmer; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising all kinds of stock, the laying of grounds; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter; is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address N. D., Box No. 206 Times Office, for two days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom in a private family by a respectable American man; is a good driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give good City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. P. WHITE, No. 116 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who thoroughly understands his business, and is an excellent groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference for sobriety and capability. Call or address B. S., at the harness-store of Mr. Stillings, No. 1,166 Broadway. Call from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable man of long experience; understands the business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging; is a good, careful driver; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a Protestant single young man; thoroughly understands his business, also the care and treatment of fast horses; no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Call or address E. K., No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman man, born in this country; has a good knowledge of horses, cows, &c.; willing to make himself useful about the house and place, and look after his employer's interest; good reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AGED 30, single, a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business thoroughly and willing to make useful; no objection to the country, and has good reference from his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; understands the care of fast horses; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION—A gentleman who has just given up his carriage, desires a situation for his coachman, who is a thoroughly respectable, steady and desirable groom. Address J. McK., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; three years' City reference from last place. Call on or address W. W., No. 66 University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN A SITuation as coachman and gardener, or to take care of horses; understands his business; has good references, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ALICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; he thoroughly understands the capacity required; is willing and obliging; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address M. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble able-bodied man, Protestant; would take charge of a small place; understands the care and management of horses; also stock of all kinds; good references. Can be seen at No. 9 Pell-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man of long experience; thoroughly understands the business and will make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble single young man as coachman and groom; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 948 Broadway, in the harness-store, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel, or address J. R., No. 106 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a private family; has the best of references as to character and capability. Can be seen at the corner of 23th-st. and Broadway, grocery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS had four years' experience in the Governmental departments, a situation as book-keeper in a mercantile or banking house; unexceptionable references given. Address BAXTER, Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the highest of City references. Can be seen at his last employer, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands perfectly the care of horses and driving; moderate wages expected for a permanent place; will deposit $2,000 with his employer. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer or gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate for the Winter; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a competent and steady man; can give best City reference. A call or note at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., will be promptly attended to; can be seen for two days. M. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good plain gardener; good City reference. Address MARTIN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN TO take charge of a horse and wagon and attend to a gentleman's place; can give good reference. Call at No. 25 Washington-st., for P. MARKHAM.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as first-class coachman; no objections to the country; will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, who understands his business; can milk cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address W. M., Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in the country, to take care of horses; has good City reference; lately from Ireland. Call or address No. 108 East 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as butler in a private family; has served with families of respectability; best of City reference given. Address BUTLER, Box No. 207 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly experienced. Address R. W., No. 74 West 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a grocery-store; has best of reference. No. 160 Waverley-place.

A GENTLEMAN WHO SERVED AS AN officer in the late war, who writes a very good hand, and who commands excellent references, desires a position in some company or office. Address M K., Box No. 171 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant man who can bring the best City references. Inquire at office of late employer, Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion; understands the culture of gardens, fruit trees, flowers, and the care of cows and horses; has City recommendations. Address A. B., Box 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; the best of reference can be given from his last place. Address J. H. P., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as groom or coachman; good City reference. No. 19 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY WORKSHOP, factory, store and yard where there are a number of others employed, to act as agents for the Grand Presentation Festival for the benefit of the destitute and orphan children of soldiers and sailors. Subscription lists will be furnished gratis, with circulars explaining the whole affair. This invitation is meant to appeal to the charity and benevolence of all mechanics and workingmen. Liberal allowances will be made to those who will devote an hour to this cause. Please call or inclose stamp for particulars to THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO THORoughly understands her business and is willing to go a short distance into the country; good City recommendations required. Apply immediately at No. 139 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AS LADIES' MAID, A COMPETENT person who can cut and fit ladies and children's clothes, and dress hair; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 11 Washington-square, on November 20th and 21st, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY grocery in the City of Washington, D. C., a young or middle-aged man, who thoroughly understands the business and qualified to take charge of the books and accounts. Address H. & P., Box No. 1,611 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, two salesmen who can influence a first-class trade; with such, liberal arrangements will be made.
A. G. HYDE & CO., No. 63 Reade-st.

WANTED—IN A SILK GOODS JOBBINGhouse on Broadway, three or four first-class salesmen having a large and prompt paying trade. Address Box No. 982 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST in washing and ironing; a German girl preferred; references required. Apply at No. 244 Clinton-st.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

WAITERMAN OR INDOOR SERVANT WANTED—One who is thoroughly competent to wait in a private family; liberal wages paid. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

CHEVE'S NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,
No. 1,279 Broadway, entrance No. 65 34th-st., New-York.
Prof. B., in addition to the classes already commenced, has opened a subscription for new classes at a reduced price, for the especial benefit of numerous talented ladies and gentlemen possessing voices, who yet cannot well pay full rates. Also a class of children between 9 and 14 years of age.
Terms, 20 lessons, of half an hour each, $10. Ladies will receive instruction from 7 to 8 o'clock; Gentlemen from 8 to 9, and Children from 3 to 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. He will be daily at the Institute from 2 till 9 P. M. to receive calls.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
REOPENED ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, and makes elegant business penmen.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR ENGLISH scholar, desires board in a quiet family, where two hours' instruction would be considered an equivalent. Address FRENCH INSTRUCTION, Station G.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 929 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE and established reputation as a teacher will receive into his family six boys, under 14 years of age, to instruct in English or classical literature. For full information and circulars, photographic views of house and grounds, located in Westchester County, near the Hudson and within two hours of the City, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience will give private instruction in classics, French, mathematics, and English branches, at his own rooms or the residence of his pupils; highest references given. Address TUTOR, No. 35 Gramercy-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE English branches desires a position as daily or visiting governess in a family or school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address B., Box No. 245 Brooklyn Post-office.

A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE AND competent teacher, wishes to find pupils for French or music; method easy and thorough. Address PARIS, Box No. 181 Times Office.

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY FROM Paris is desirous of procuring pupils in French at their own residence or at the rooms of the teacher. For particulars address Mlle. G., or call at 1,127 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION on the piano at pupil's residence for $15 per quarter; best of reference given. Address, with residence, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 117 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

MAGIC INK
For writing in all colors and shades out of one bottle. Price $1 a box. For sale everywhere.
G. DE CORDOVA,
No. 62 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room No. 6. Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, $1.

LADIES WANTED.—THE CHARITABLE and those seeking employment are invited to devote a few hours each day, or their whole time, if desirable, to the disposal of tickets for the Grand Presentation Festival in aid of the little Destitute and Orphan Children of Soldiers and Sailors. Hardly one person out of a hundred will refuse to patronize this great and noble charity if brought to their attention. The affair is indorsed by names well known, and the success of the enterprise is guaranteed. A liberal remuneration will be given to those who give their aid as agents. Call upon, or enclose a stamp for particulars to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
No. 616 Broadway, New-York.

GOAT.—A CASTRATED BILLY, WELL trained to harness, for sale. Apply 25 East 12th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE.....Ducresne.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $6 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $80, $90 and $100 currency. Passage from London, $75, $80 and $90 gold.

MELBOURNE, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 24.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 6.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TAPSCOTT'S

LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN STEAMSHIP PASSAGE OFFICES,
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST., AND NO. 29 BROADWAY.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To London, Liverpool and Queenstown:.....$80
From Liverpool or Queenstown.....80

Passage also by Tapscott's favorite Line of
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Drafts for £1 and upward, available in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, issued on the most favorable terms by
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
HIBERNIA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
IOWA sails.....SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Derry, $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 28
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 8
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 15

and soon succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $80; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, Henry A. Gardner.....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.

And every twenty-eighth days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$100 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second Class.....50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUSARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS will sail on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. Berry, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 22.

These elegant steamers will touch at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins, Commander, sails Nov. 24.
SAN JACINTO, Loveland, Commander, sails Dec. 1.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Mesurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.....Dec. 3 | MONDAY.....Dec. 31
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.

MORGAN CANTLER, Adams, Thursday, Nov. 22.
EAGLE, Greene, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, Slocum, Thursday, Dec. 6.

From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.

GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth,
will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Dec. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
PLAMBEAU, Capt. Everson, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.,

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 83 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO
CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 1—COLIMA, Capt. J. B. Howes, to connect with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
Nov. 16—ARIZONA, Capt. Jeff. Maury, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. C. H. Bradbury.
Nov. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. Gray, to connect with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

O. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Jerry W. Smith, Commander,
On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

For passage and freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21 at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.
VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 1st and 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $245 for second class.

The above rates include the transit across the Isthmus of Panama, and the first-class fares are for forward cabins of the Australian steamer; after cabin, latter $25 additional. Fares payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Two hundred and fifty pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger from New-York to Aspinwall by steamer; by railroad from Aspinwall to Panama, 100 lbs.; from Panama to colonial ports by steamer, 350 lbs. first class, and 163 lbs. second class. Freights to be paid on all quantities in excess of the above-named allowances on the several portions of route, and according to the rates of the several Companies.

Children under three years, free; under eight years, quarter fare; under twelve years, half fare; male servants, one-half fare; female do., three-quarters fare; men servants berthed forward, women do. in ladies' cabin.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$175	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. Caulkins, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHANGE OF SAILING-DAY.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, R. W. Lockwood, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, landing freight as usual on Monday morning at Charleston. The steamships of this line will in future sail from New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Through tickets and bills of lading given to all points South.

Accommodations and fare on these ships are unsurpassed, and shippers of freight may rely on the prompt forwarding of goods.

The steamers of this Company make close connections with the South Carolina Railroad and its branches.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH, Capt. Marshman,
will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and receive freight up to hour of sailing.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and its connections. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—WEDNESDAYS and Saturdays. Regular U. S. Mail Line. The A1 elegant steamship ANDALUSIA, Ira Burnley, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will follow SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.
EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 114 Broadway, (up stairs.)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier 36 North River, taking through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connection. Freight to Norfolk 6c. per foot; cabin passage $6; freight to City Point and Richmond 8c. per foot; cabin passage $8.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
PIERSON'S WEEKLY LINE.

Steamship ANN POLK, Capt. J. Sherman, is now loading at Pier No. 20 East River, and will positively sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. Gibbs, from Pier No. 45 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. Geo. B. Hull, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

Freight at reasonable rates, by application on board or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building. Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia	40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore	90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington	$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 30 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria	1 60 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a rapid extension.

This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at either of the above offices.

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

S. Gwynn, President,
E. C. Pechin, Treasurer, } No. 43 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOV. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
James W. Tucker,
Edward E. Andrews.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALBERT LIPPMANN and Wm. P. ELLERY, under the firm of LIPPMANN & ELLERY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. ALBERT LIPPMANN will liquidate the affairs of the concern, and sign for LIPPMANN & ELLERY in liquidation.
ALBERT LIPPMANN,
Wm. P. ELLERY.

MR. JAMES M. SELOVER BECOMES THIS day a general partner in our firm, contributing to same $100,000 cash.

RUFUS HATCH & CO., No. 17 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

TO LET.

TO LEASE WITH FURNITURE, OR FOR SALE, on 47th-st., near 8th-av., a first-class four-story stone-front English basement house, in perfect order, for immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA FOR Rent, in the building of the National Bank of the Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut-st. (The Broadway of Philadelphia.) Three communicating rooms, second story front, and two rooms, 50x26, with splendid north and south light. The building is supplied with gas, water, water-closets and heating apparatus. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED House, for four months, in a good location, only three minutes' walk from depot; it has hot and cold water, gas and furnace, with a large stable. Will be let low to a responsible party. Address S., Box 3,435 Post-office.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—A LIGHT room on Canal-st., near Broadway. Power unexceptionable and rent reasonable. T. J. INSLEE, No. 152 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 6 West 14th-st. For particulars, inquire of WM. H. HARVEY, No. 170 Broadway.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, within a few steps of the Fifth-av. Hotel. Inquire at No. 1,128 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE in Brooklyn, between Broadway and 4th-av., for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED SMALL three-story house. Apply at No. 294 West 43d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster Coun y, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A SMALL house in or near New-York. Address, stating price and full particulars, H., Box No. 1,462 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMEN AND wives or single gentlemen; north side of Washington-square, No. 1 1 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM FOR gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A PLEASANT ROOM on the second floor, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, in a small family in South Bergen, N. J.; location desirable; half an hour's ride from Jersey City Ferry by horse car railroad. Address A. W., Box No. 5,5 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, above Bond-st. and below 34th; terms not to exceed $25 per week, including fire and gas. Address T. S. D., Post office, Box No. 708.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single rooms, at DUPONT HOUSE, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; also, rooms without board, $3 per week and upwards; lodgings.

145 CORNER 30th-st. To let, handsomely furnished rooms, to one or two families, with private table only; also, rooms to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—A PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of three rooms, with water and bath on the floor, and chamber on the third story, if desired, with private table. Reference required.

A.—PARTIES IN WANT OF ROOMS, with or without board, can find descriptive lists, with prices, at our office. BRYAN & CO., Board and Room Agency, No. 58 Liberty-st., Room 22, second floor.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with neatly furnished rooms and board, if desired, with all the modern improvements. Call at No. 45 3d-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant room, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 321 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second floor with board to a gentleman, wife and son, or daughter; rooms very fine. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. No. 275 West 19th-st.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS OR single rooms can be obtained at reasonable terms at No. 20 15th-st., west of 5th-av.

AT NO. 13 ASHLAND-PLACE—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with modern conveniences, to let, with board.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH Floor, and one on the first, can be had with board at No. 66 East 17th-st.

HOTELS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

European Hotel, corner Hudson and Laight sts., having changed hands, is now refurnished and open to the public; rooms, single and suites for families, permanent and transient; it is the most convenient hotel in the City to the European and California steamers. The proprietor's chief study will be the comfort of his guests.
ROBT. P. LEONARD, Proprietor.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES desiring board permanently can make advantageous arrangements at the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 27th-st. Transient board, $3 per day. One very fine suite with private entrance on 24th-st., suitable for a large family.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at 4:45 at Albany with Northern Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars are attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car for Montreal, leaving Saratoga at 2:30 A. M. from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, &c., and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:20 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Articles of association have been filed in the Secretary of State's Office and at Albany, organizing the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, to build a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.

The Directors named in the articles are Robert L. Kennedy, John Jacob Astor, jr., Daniel Butterfield and John McB. Davidson, New-York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburgh; Thomas Cornell, Rondout; Jonathan H. Hasbrouck, Kingston; Thomas M. Olcott, Robert H. Pruyn, Erastus Corning, jr., John Tracy, Samuel Schuyler and Joseph H. Ramsey, Albany.

At a meeting of the Directors at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., Joseph H. Ramsey was elected President; Daniel Butterfield, Vice-President; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Erastus Corning, jr., Secretary.

The preliminary surveys have already been commenced, under the direction of C. W. Wentz, Esq. Books will be opened to fill up the balance of the stock on the 28th of November inst., and remain with the several Directors and at the following banks until otherwise ordered: Bank of Commerce, New-York; National Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; First National Bank of Coxsackie, Daugerties, Kingston, Rondout and Newburgh; National Bank of Catskill and Farmers' Bank of Catskill; and Rockland County Bank, Nyack.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:20 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. FROM NOV. 1, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL VICTORIA CARriage, built by J. C. Ham; may be seen at his Carriage repository, corner of Broadway and 4th-st.; the carriage has not been in use two months, and will be sold low. Inquire of
PHILIP REYNOLDS,
No. 69 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE STABLES—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 5th-av.—Fine accommodations for boarding horses by day, week or month. Horses and carriages for sale, or sold on commission: first-class carriages to let.

ROCKAWAY.—FOR SALE CHEAP A ROCKaway that will seat four persons. Apply at private stable, No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SHETLAND PONY; ALSO HARness and wagon for same. Apply to W. M. RICE & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS, new, $2 50 each; wagons, ambulances, tents, wagon-covers, rubber covers, Mcclellan saddles, mule harness, Colt's revolvers, English fowling pieces. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGest assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 271 Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Plot on Broadway, near 39th-st.
9 lots on Broadway, corner 39th-st.
10 lots on Broadway, corner 43d-st.
4 lots on Broadway, corner 53d-st.
25 lots on Broadway, near 76th-st.
10 lots on 8th-av., near 59th-st.
8 lots on 5th-av., near 98th-st.
17 lots on 8th-av., near 101st-st.
8 lots on Madison-av., near 42d-st.
10 lots on Madison-av., near 74th-st.
12 lots on 3d-av., near 79th-st.
4 lots on 8th-av., near 97th-st.
7 lots on 8th-av., near 126th-st.

Also, a number of desirable lots on side streets, near 8th-av., Broadway, &c. Also, a large number of lots on Central Park. Diagrams and full particulars to be had at our office.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUated on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.

Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.

The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, and has the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets as low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to work at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.

For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and an irregular depth of about 134, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.

For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by horse cars. The property contains about 60 acres, thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern conveniences; handsome lawn, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REplete with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and 4 acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE valuable property known as the Kingston Mills, situated on the Millstone River, within 300 yards of the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and Delaware and Raritan Canal locks; never-failing water-power, large and commodious dwellings and necessary outbuildings, with six acres of land. For particulars apply to C. P. GULICK, Sub-Treasury, New-York, or J. S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM Cranberry, on the road leading to Princeton, two miles from New-Jersey Railroad Depot, and four from Camden and Amboy Railroad Depot, containing 125 acres, 25 of which are wood-land; the balance under cultivation; lands well watered; house and outbuildings new and convenient; land well fenced. For particulars apply to ISAAC S. GULICK, Kingston, N. J.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COMFORTABLE TWOstory attic and basement brick houses in good order, situate Nos. 19 and 21 Hickory-st., Jersey City; let for 75 feet each in fee; also four lots, 25x100 feet each, on north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., well situated, having fine view of Hudson River; part of the money can remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY C. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, and one of the most desirable situations in town; house thoroughly well built for and only occupied by the owner, and is in order for immediate occupation. Apply to H

THE SOUTH.

NOTES OF SOUTHERN TRAVEL.

Opinions Regarding Negro Suffrage—Danger to the Administration—Northern and Southern Radicalism.

Anywhere in the South, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1866.

I was much astonished the other day, while in conversation with a prominent Georgia politician—one who has had more than a little to do with the organization of the present State Government, and who is noted for his unflinching unionism—to hear him express the opinion that the people of his State, and of the whole South, in fact, would submit to having negro suffrage forced upon them if President Johnson should express a desire to that effect. That they would *submit* to anything I have never doubted, but my informant used the word in such a manner as to lead me to believe that he meant that the States would alter their constitutions, through conventions elected by themselves, in such a manner as to admit the freedmen to every right now enjoyed by white men. I have repeatedly stated, in my correspondence from different parts of the South, that at the time of the surrenders the people of this section expected nothing but the most ultra radical terms from their conquerors, particularly after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the accession of Mr. Johnson to power. The fire-eating press deny this now; but I know that John C. Breckinridge, Wade Hampton, Sr., and other Southern leaders, both of the class which ran away and that which stayed in the country, expressed opinions which would lead any sensible man to believe that such were their anticipations. Indeed, for weeks and months after the surrender of Joe Johnston in North Carolina, while the whole country was holding its breath in suspense, waiting for indications of the future policy of the Administration, every prominent rebel politician or General with whom I conversed—and I saw the majority of them—wsa of the same opinion. Little by little, however, as they have assumed the habiliments of local Governments, and as the old party hacks have mounted the stump and commenced preaching *ante-bellum* opposition to Abolition doctrines, the masses of the people have been educated to the belief that they surrendered to nothing but the Constitution as it then was, and the two inevitable results of the war, viz.: The emancipation of the slaves, and the repudiation of their rebel debts. They cry out against a strong central government in one breath, and in the next they tell you that the Administration has supreme power to do what it pleases with them, as they are conquered. To render their inconsistency more complete they ask how long will Congress keep us in the position of dependent provinces? and ignore the fact that the President, for a long time, did the same thing. Instead of allowing them to act as they were inclined, and as independent States just returned to their allegiance, he dictated the terms of their restoration, and kept them in waiting for several months. A knowledge of these facts rendered the statement made to me, as mentioned above, rather incredible.

The gentleman refused to continue his conversation, by saying that "the war men of the South have no chance in the future. They dare not put up any one identified with the rebellion as their candidate for the Presidency, and they will coalesce with a Conservative nomination. They will call it by that name; but it will be in reality a nomination made by the Copperheads, and it will be unsuccessful, for the Radicals will carry everything before them. The thinking men of the South know this now, and while the babblers grumble and growl and threaten they have made up their minds to what is sure to come, and if the President should bow to the certain result, which we see so plainly in the future, the whole South would be obliged to follow him. It would be only "taking time by the forelock" any way. I have yet to hear an intelligent man in the South deny that negro suffrage must come eventually. But few of them, however, expect to live to see it, and the majority express a hope to die before their anticipations are realized, while others swear that they will leave the country.

In observing the turn which political affairs have taken in the South during the past year, it is impossible to refrain from speculations regarding the future, particularly applicable to the Administration. President Johnson had hardly determined on his policy, and announced his intention to deal leniently and magnanimously with the returned rebels, before his opinions were reflected by his Provisional Governors in solid, substantial acts of forgiveness. Gov. Pierpoint, in Virginia; Gov. Holden, in North Carolina; Gov. Johnson, in Georgia, and Gov. Wells, in Louisiana, all adopted his policy, and recommended for pardon nearly all the applications which passed through their hands. They were Union men during the war, and with the exception of Gov. Holden, their records for unswerving loyalty to the Government were as clear from rebellious taint as that of Mr. Johnson himself. The results of their efforts seem to foreshadow the fate of the Administration. They listened to the protestations of applicants for pardon, and reposed confidence in their promises to abandon Confederate men and Confederate ideas. Gov. Pierpoint and Gov. Wells, after having been instrumental in securing amnesty for their rebellious constituents, are now perfectly powerless in their offices to effect any object which they may desire to accomplish. The men whom they restored to political power now occupy seats in their State Legislatures, and persistently use their influence against the interests which these gentlemen are anxious to promote. Gov. Wells to-day, while he desires to convene his Legislature for the purpose of repairing the Mississippi levees, dare not do it, because he knows that his proclamation authorizing the convening of that body would be but the first step toward his own impeachment and removal from office. The Union men of his State, and there are many of them, demand of him that he should retain his position in order to protect them from further proscription. Govs. Johnson and Holden have been defeated in all their political aspirations since the close of the term of their provisional power, and while they can recall memories of past greatness, when men who now revile them lauded them to the skies, they have the bitter consolation of knowing that they are perfect cyphers in the political circles of their respective States. I heard men say in North Carolina, just after the provisional appointment, that when they died they expected to "go to Holden." But Gov. Worth, the present incumbent, was picked up by the war men and elected as Holden's successor as a conservative man, but in reality as one who was amenable to the influences of sympathy for the "lost cause." The people were led to believe that, although they had been conquered and had submitted to the domination of Federal power and Northern sentiment, no man but one who had served with them in their treason, or who was at least an ardent sympathizer with them, could act as a true representative man for them, and reflect their opinions and feelings faithfully. Holden, it is true, would probably have been as easily twisted and turned to their convenience by the leading war men of North Carolina as Worth has been, for he is a man of dough; but his rejection by them establishes the principle just the same as it would if he had been an uncompromising, upright statesman. Already it is not so unfrequent thing to hear extreme Southern men all over the South speak of President Johnson as a renegade and "traitor to his section," and to hear them doubt his honesty as a friend of their "downtrodden country." Such men always speak of the South as their "country," and often refer to it as "our nation." They say that the President is obstinate and contrary by nature, and that his extreme Union sentiments, as he expressed them in Congress at the commencement of the war, were actuated by a spirit of opposition to personal and political enemies in the South, and a bitter feeling of antagonism toward those who boasted of more "aristocratic birth" than he could. Arguing in the same vein, they say that he has been driven to more extreme measures in favor of the South than his conscience warrants by opposition—this time rendered from a Northern source. The overwhelming masses of the Southern people frown upon such ideas; but it is a significant fact that six months ago no one dared to give public utterance to such sentiments, even if they entertained them privately. It is with no desire to find fault that I record these facts, but with a desire to truly chronicle affairs as I find them here.

There is a feeling among the extreme Unionists all over the South of opposition to a certain class of extreme Southern war men, which is certainly justifiable, and no one can object to it who has a single spark of patriotism burning in his breast. Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, told me not long since, that in his opinion, our Government had proved itself a failure, and I have heard hundreds of others, who, while they say that they submit to the result of the war, and are to-day "more loyal than any Massachusetts man can be," do not hesitate to proclaim the same opinions. "Our Government is a wreck," they say, and "republicanism is a failure." "We are drifting into anarchy;" and some even go so far as to predict that ten years hence we shall be either subjects to King Butler, King Napoleon, or some other usurping potentate. When such men as these are favored with political advancement, it is not to be wondered at that others who have been staunch loyalists from the cradle up, and yet have confidence in the stability of our constitutional forms, should grumble and find fault. It is not the public or State documents of the Radical Southern men, but their private and intensely bitter mutterings which have made Northern Radicals of the original Southern Union men, and no one can deny but what they are all Northern Radicals now.

E. P. B.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OBSEQUIES OF INSPECTOR CARPENTER.

Impressive Ceremonies—Large Attendance of the Police, the Masonic Brotherhood and Private Citizens.

The ceremonies and procession attending the funeral of the late Police Inspector, Daniel Carpenter, yesterday, were most imposing in their character, and a fitting tribute to the memory of one alike distinguished as a faithful public servant and a much beloved private citizen.

THE MORNING EXERCISES.

During the entire forenoon the remains of the deceased Inspector were on view to those friends who desired to take a last look at the features o. him they had loved so well in life. The body was dressed in full uniform, and presented a perfectly natural appearance. The casket which contained the remains was of the richest material and workmanship, and was elegantly mounted in silver. The number of those visiting the dwelling of the family was quite large, and the visitors embraced all classes of society. Very many of those holding public office in this City were present during the morning, and several shed tears when leaving the room where the remains were lying. About 12:30 o'clock the officers and members of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, of which Mr. Carpenter was Master at the time of his death, arrived and passed in defile through the room and viewed the remains of their departed brother. President Thomas C. Acton and Commissioners Bergen, Bosworth and Manierre were present, and followed the body to the church. District-Attorney Hall also visited the house.

After the wife and son of the deceased, with other relatives, had taken their leave of the remains, the casket was closed. A short but fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. Peter Stryker, of the Thirty-fourth-street Dutch Reformed Church, when the casket was placed upon a bier and conveyed to the church under escort of Greenwich Lodge, and followed by the personal friends of the deceased. The body was carried into the sacred edifice at 1 o'clock, the main body of the building being reserved for the mourners, friends and Masonic brethren.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

As the body passed up the aisle, the organ, in low tones, gave a solemn funeral march, and as the casket was laid upon the sable treslle in the chancel, the choir sang forth the impressive chant, "Man's Days are as Grass." Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, after which an appropriate selection from the Scriptures was read by the Pastor of the church, Rev. Peter Stryker.

The seven hundred and eightieth hymn was next sung, beginning with the words, "What is Life?" and was given with much feeling. The Pastor then delivered an earnest and most touching discourse, in which he paid a high tribute to the character, public and private, of the lamented dead.

He said that good men like to him whose mortal remains lay before them were rarely to be found, and that when they pass away it is a sacred duty to do them honor. He sketched the history of the deceased, and of his connection with that church as a member of the congregation. He spoke feelingly of his private character, of his affection as a husband and a father, and the faithful character of his friendships, and he offered to the youth of the congregation the lesson taught by his official life, where the full ness of reward was given to honest industry and uncompromising integrity of purpose. The great distinguishing feature of his character, he said, was his unpurchasable honesty—a quality too rare among us in all parts of the land, and one the absence of which was much to be regretted, as upon its presence depended the character of our future history. With further details of the life of the deceased the reverend gentleman concluded with an invocation of the comfort of promise and of God's blessing on the afflicted family of the deceased.

Benediction was then given by Rev. Mr. Pierce, after which the body was viewed by the greater number of the assemblage.

The body over the police uniform was dressed in the *regalia* of the Master Mason—the blue collar and white apron—and above it, suspended from the lid of the casket, was a coronal of camellias and several Masonic devices also in flowers.

Among those who first passed in review of the body, following the immediate relatives of the dead, were the Superintendent of Police, Jno. A. Kennedy, Esq.; Inspectors Leonard and Dilkis, and Capts. Speght and Walling. These were followed by the members of Greenwich Lodge and then by the congregation, among whom we noticed Commissioners Bergen and Acton, Thurlow Weed and A. Oakey Hall, Esqs.

After the sad ceremony was over, the body, in the same order of procession in which it entered the building, was carried out amid the solemn peals of the organ rendering the dead march from Saul.

THE POLICE FORCE PARADING

numbered about nine platoons, there being upon the ground thirty-five Captains, seventy-six Sergeants and eight hundred and eighteen Patrolmen, each Precinct in New-York and Brooklyn sending the entire platoon off duty. With the exception of Captains Young, Waddy, Steers and Hart, all the New-York and Brooklyn officers of that rank appeared on the ground. Captain Young was detailed as Acting Inspector at the Central Office, and Captain Waddy assumed charge of the Brooklyn Headquarters in the absence of Inspector Folk, who had general command of the Police Brigade. Captain Steers, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was unavoidably absent through illness, while Captain Hart's duties in the Harbor Police prevented his presence at the funeral.

The following were the New-York Captains parading: Warlow, DeCamp, Greer, Petty, Thorne, Jourdan, Jameson, Mills, Sebring, Davis, Ulman, Bennett, Helime, Williamson, Caffrey, Hedden, Mount, Cameron, Todd, Walling, M. B. Wilson, Ward, Hutchings, Bogart, Speight, A. Wilson, Slott, Dickson, Copeland and Lord, besides the Brooklyn Capts. Woglom, Rhodes, Jacobs, Smith, Powers, Mullen, Stearns, Brown and Leach. Capt. Holbrook, from Staten Island, was also present.

The entire force of Police appearing on the ground was divided into four battalions of eight companies, each battalion numbering 200 men. The advance guard was composed of the Broadway squad, while the other supernumeraries were employed in clearing the streets through which the cortege passed on its way to the cemetery. The First Battalion was placed under the command of Capt. Jameson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, as Acting Colonel, and Capt. Cameron, of the Eighteenth Precinct, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The Second Battalion was under command of Acting Col. Smith, and Lieut.-Col. Powers. Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was entrusted with the command of the Third Battalion, assisted by Capt. Petty. The Fourth Battalion and Guard of Honor was under command of Capt. Helme, of the Thirteenth Precinct, assisted by Capt. Bennett. Inspector Folk, of the Brooklyn force, assumed supreme command, assisted by Capt. Copeland, Acting Adjutant-General.

Inspectors James Leonard and Geo. W. Dilks acted as pall-bearers, as did also the two Senior Captains of the force, Speight and Walling. The supernumerary Sergeants formed a special guard of honor near the hearse, under command of Capt. Lord.

THE PROCESSION.

Immediately after the close of the religious services at the church, the procession was formed. During the progress of these services the streets and avenues were blockaded by a large concourse of citizens, who paid tribute to the memory of the deceased while waiting for the cortege to form. The Police were drawn up in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where they remained in patient waiting for the close of the religious services. Seldom has so large an assemblage of people been seen together as were gathered in the vicinity of the church yesterday.

The preliminaries being completed, the procession was formed in the following order:

Broadway Squad of Police.
Band.
Superintendent Kennedy
Commissioners of Police Board.
Police Surgeons.
Superintendent Allen and
Four Captains of
The Albany Police.
Chief Ruggles and other Officers of
The Philadelphia Police.
Jersey City Police, in full uniform.
Albany Police, in full uniform.
Inspector John S. Folk, in command of Metropolitan
Police Brigade,
Capts. Copeland and Jameson Special Aids.
First Battalion of Police, under command of
Capts. Jameson and Cameron.
Second Battalion of Police, under command of
Capt. Smith.
Third Battalion of Police, under command of
Capt. Mount.
City Lodge No. 151 I. O. O. F.
Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. A. M.
Masonic Fraternity under the direction of
M. W. Grand Master Robt. D. Holmes.
Zerubbabel Chapter 147, R. A. M.

Guard of Honor. Pall Bearers. HEARSE. Pall Bearers. Guard of Honor.

Fourth Battalion of Police, under command of
Capt. Helme.
Family of deceased in carriages.
Citizens.

The funeral cortege moved off at 3:30 o'clock, and proceeded through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, thence to Eighth-street, through Eighth-street to Second-avenue, and thence to Second-street.

On arriving at the cemetery the impressive Masonic ceremonies attendant upon the burial of a Master were performed under the superintendence of M. W. Grand Master of the State, Robert D. Holmes, who conducted the services and recited the ritual. These services were witnessed by a large assemblage who had followed the remains to the grave.

The several Police Courts were adjourned at noon yesterday out of respect to the deceased Inspector. Every Police Station throughout the City was appropriately draped during the day. The national colors were also flying at half-mast from the flag-staff over the Central Office in Mulberry-street.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Seizures of Distilleries—Arrest of Parties Implicated—A History of the Entire Transaction and a Sketch of the Members of the Ring.

The City of Brooklyn is well called the City of Churches, for there are many there; but there are quite as many distilleries, and of one hundred and thirty known to be in operation, only a small number of them up to Saturday had paid to Uncle Samuel the required duties upon the article they manufacture. It has long been suspected and virtually known that frauds were committed in the Third Collection District, and popular report has for two years past connected the names of prominent officials therewith. Certain it was, and is, that men whose salaries and incomes were low down in the thousands, lived and spent as if in the possession of scores and hundreds of thousands. It has been difficult for the Press to expose the frauds which it was confident were being committed, for officials whose interest it was to screen the offenders have either been reticent or deceitful, and what was everybody's business of course soon became nobody's, and the matter rested.

With the incoming of Gen. Calvin E. Pratt as Collector, certain parties determined to investigate the floating rumors, and to bring to an issue the assertions concerning complicity and fraud. Consultations between Gen. Pratt and Mr. Dunbar, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, convinced them that it was useless to trust the matter in the hands of the Inspectors whose duty it had been for years past to investigate these very cases, for the obvious reason that if there was ever any reason for their silence, it was equally potent now. Mr. Horton, of New-York, a Special Inspector, whose services in this City and Philadelphia have secured him the confidence and respect of the Department, was sent for, and Messrs. Pratt and Dunbar told him their suspicions. Gen. Pratt authorized him to do whatever in his judgment seemed discreet, and he went at once to work.

The very first certainty established was the existence of a

WHISKY RING,

a cheerful organization of capital, brains and position, by whose operations the United States was cheated and the membership of the ring pecuniarily benefitted.

The parties, as indicated by the Inspector, were three.

1. A capitalist.
2. An Inspector.
3. A high official, whose protecting ægis could shield the others in case of trouble.

The duties of the first were these: He would go to the distillers of the District—he did go to the distillers of the District, and say: "If you will sell us whisky at $1 50 per gallon I will have it inspected and passed; you need pay no duty and no trouble can come to you, for we are protected." This the distillers with a singular laxity of *morals* seem to have been willing to do—in point of fact they did do it. The capitalist then secured several large "grand depots," vacant lots, about which he raised high fences, in front of which he placed high gates, and at an early hour each morning his great carts went lumbering through the streets from distillery to distillery securing the whisky barrels and "gathering them in." Each load was dumped at the depot where the party, No. 2—the Inspector—was in readiness with gauge and stamp to inspect the whisky and imprint the stamp. In this way thousands of barrels have been spirited from the distillery to the consumer without the knowledge of Uncle Samuel, the profit of the tax going directly into the ample pockets of the members of the Ring.

The quick and accustomed eye of Inspector Horton detected this little arrangement, and one pleasant day, at the extraordinary hour of two in the morning he took up a position in front of a large distillery. Soon the gathering wagon came along, the whisky barrels were taken in and carried to the depot. A detective, who had been watching the depot, came to Mr. Horton with the information that the capitalist was in waiting at the depot, and that with him was an Inspector—not the one who regularly attended to the matter, but another, who was roped in for this occasion only. He then prepared to follow, but was met with the information that party No. 3, the High Official was not far off. He went to meet him, and told him he wished him to seize the whisky at the depot. The high official objected, but the Inspector insisted, and they compromised by separating, agreeing to meet at the depot. The Inspector was refused admittance to the depot, but the high official, who came up shortly afterward, was admitted, and in consequence of the persistence of Mr. Horton the whisky was seized.

About this time, and before any knowledge of the detective's work was spread among them, the capitalist went to the distillers and told them he could no longer afford to pay them $1 50 per gallon, and would give but $1 25. Some of them acceded, others declined. To the latter he threatened exposure and seizure, and in fact went so far as to enter complaint against them and cause incipient measures to be taken against them. This so provoked the distillers that in some cases they became voluntary informants not only against themselves, but against their brethren in wrong, simply for the sake of revenge upon the ring. Indeed, a story is current in official circles of Brooklyn of an interview between a distiller and a high official, in the latter's *sanctum sanctorum*, whereat the offender told the representative of the law that he had held him in his pocket for two years, and that if he had to suffer, he'd be hanged if the official shouldn't go up at the same time and on the same cord.

Yesterday the neighborhood of the United States District Attorney's office and of the Collector's office in Brooklyn, presented a lively scene. All the prominent politicians of both parties, many lawyers from New-York, a number of Revenue officials from Washington, and quite a crowd of well known citizens were there, and all were busy in regard to the developments made or expected.

The burning-fluid case and the illicit distilling matter are entirely distinct and in no way connected save in the time of public discovery; both were thoroughly canvassed on this occasion, the former having an advantage in being open to two constructions.

The arrested parties thus far brought before the Commissioner are Messrs. Develin and Tilton, the former well-known in connection with the bounty plumbing and whisky business, the latter an Inspector appointed under the Bowen *régime* and always a man of fair character.

The charges against them are dissimilar in nature. Mr. Develin is not a Government employé, and his part of the alleged transactions was the furnishing of capital for the purchase of the liquor, the inspection of which was intrusted to Mr. Tilton. They were taken before United States Commissioner Jones, who required bail in the sum of $50,000. It was given, and the case of Tilton was postponed until Saturday next, at 11 A. M.

In regard to the large seizures made by the Inspectors of the District since the *denouement* above alluded to, it is feared there has been some precipitancy that may for want of evidence spoil the case. The Inspectors of the District have had these cases under their eyes for two years, and until now have made no discoveries, so that it will be, to say the least, unfortunate if nothing should result from their present action.

Further developments are expected to-day, which will give further data in regard to the whole affair.

The Revenue Cases in Brooklyn—The Other Side of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you do great injustice (inadvertently I am sure) to parties engaged in the production of an article known as "burning fluid." The act of July 13, 1866, section 79, paragraph 19, authorizes the "distillation of burning fluid"—the taxed license to be $50; in section 96, "burning fluid" is declared exempt from duty.

Before commencing operations the parties interested became satisfied that they had a legal right to distill the above-named article, and applied for the necessary license, which was duly granted in each case [applied for—viz., Brooklyn, Greenpoint and New-York. The Revenue officers in each district were duly afforded every facility to ascertain that the production was not whisky or alcohol, but burning fluid. The collectors in each district were entirely satisfied that nothing else was made in these places, but the article for which the license was granted. Two Inspectors of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn, however, without knowing that the distillation of burning fluid was licensed by the new law, made a report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, that these parties engaged in this process were violating the law as distillers without license. Upon this an order was received by the United States District-Attorney at Brooklyn to seize the distillery and libel the property seized. Prior to the reception of this order, however, the counsel for these distillers obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court, restraining the Collectors or their deputies (the only officers authorized under the Internal Revenue law to make seizures) from interfering or meddling with the process of distillation or the product. In the face of this, and without the color of law to sustain him, the District-Attorney gave the order for seizure, thus evidencing an utter contempt of the order of injunction. The injunction was obtained to compel the Department at Washington to have the matter brought before the proper tribunal, and to test the legality of the whole proceedings. This the Department have in the grossest manner attempted to evade, and have taken the present arbitrary and unlawful measures to prevent the process of distillation until Congress could meet and annul the present law.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1866.

Naturally enough, the parties accused of fraud regard the action of the District-Attorney and the Revenue Department as utterly unwarrantable and unjust. We allow them to say so in the above communication. But this is the very point to be determined by the investigation and legal trial now on foot.—Ed. Times.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society.

The New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society held a public meeting last evening in the Twenty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church, near Third-avenue. The building was crowded to overflowing, and very many were turned away from the door, unable to gain admission.

After the usual opening exercise, Rev. Dr. Wise, editor of the *Sunday-school Journal*, was introduced by W. W. Cornell, the Chairman of the Society. The Doctor expressed a little timidity at endeavoring to be practical, when as an editor he simply had time to be a theorist in Sunday-school matters, and yet he would venture to offer a few thoughts derived from close observation made by himself through years of connection with Sabbath-school interests. First, He suggested a Sabbath-school teacher should be impressed with the fearful responsibility of his office. The minds of the children of the classes would be moulded by the lessons and example of their teachers, and their after-life would be either good or bad, as their teacher was faithful or not. In order to be a successful teacher several qualifications were needed. First, Character. A pure, earnest Christian life often takes precedence of learning in the prosecution of this work, for children are good readers of human nature, and a low-lived teacher will be very readily discovered by those whom he endeavors to lead to Christ. A second qualification is knowledge. He would not set up too high a standard of knowledge to which teachers should be expected to attain, yet he would have them attain all the scriptural knowledge that it was possible for them to get. Joined to a warm heart, there should be added a general good acquaintance with the principal outlines of Bible history and theology. If 52 lessons only were thoroughly mastered every year, the amount of knowledge thus acquired by the teacher would be almost incredible. In preparing the lesson the teacher should throw away his text-books. He would recommend as a simple, easy method of studying the Bible, the two p's and three d's method; in other words, persons, places, *dates*, duties and doctrines, should be thoroughly studied, and then every relevant inquiry in the question-book can be readily answered. Then a teacher should never go before a class unless he knows more than he intends to teach. Then again, teachers should follow the Master by adapting their teachings to their audience, to the capacities and habits of thought and previous attainments of pupils. The reverend gentleman concluded his able address by appealing to the teachers of his audience to be earnest and affectionate in their great work, and then with the other qualifications he had named, they would be successful in winning many to Christ.

The Chairman then interested the audience briefly with a statement of the glorious success of the work being at present accomplished by the Society, after which the missionaries connected with the organization (Rev. Messrs. Hollis and Marks) indulged in five-minute speeches, recounting the method and success of their labors. The former announced that on Sunday last the new chapel in Sixty-first-street was dedicated to God with interesting services, all the debt incurred in its erection being met by subscriptions taken through the day.

Much of interest and pleasure were added to the exercises of last evening by the musical efforts of Philip Philips, Esq., who delighted the audience with his sweet singing.

Radical Republican Committee.

The Union Radical Republican General Committee met last evening at No. 600 Broadway, Mr. Chas. S. Spencer, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M., and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported substantially as follows: That the Assembly District Republican Associations be directed to meet at their usual places of meeting on Thursday evening, Nov. 22, and elect by ballot delegates to the following conventions: A City Convention to nominate a candidate for Comptroller; a Councilmanic Convention in each Senatorial District to nominate five candidates for Councilmen; an Aldermanic Convention in each Aldermanic District to nominate a candidate for Alderman; a School Convention in each district to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner; a Ward Convention in each Ward to nominate a candidate for School Trustee.

The City Convention will meet at No. 600 Broadway, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, at 7:30 P. M.

The Aldermanic Convention will meet Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at places which will be advertised.

The report, after considerable discussion and amplificacation, was adopted.

Mr. Isaac Dayton offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of this Committee, at this the first meeting of the Committee since the decease of Simeon Draper, Esq., hereby express their sincere sorrow for the loss of that distinguished citizen, and tender their heartfelt condolence to his family for their bereavement. Adopted.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Sinclair Tousey, was adopted, recommending to the Legislature the selection of Hon. Horace Geeeley, for United States Senator.

Another resolution offered by Mr. Tousey was adopted, referring to the death of Mr. Solomon L. Hull in sympathetic terms, as being a member of the Committee, &c.

A communication was received from the Municipal Reform Club, that had appointed a Committee for the purpose of conferring with other organizations concerning the nomination of the Comptroller. Laid on the table.

The Committee then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Street Commissioner's Department.—It was generally supposed that the Board of Aldermen would yesterday have taken some action in regard to appointing a successor to Mr. Cornell, but the question was not brought up in the Board. Various rumors are afloat as to who will be the lucky man to obtain a snug position of $7,500 per annum, and the dispensing of any amount of patronage. The names of Comptroller Brennan and Alderman Ryers are mentioned as prominent candidates for the position, and as both of them have numerous friends, it is not unlikely that one of them will be our next Street Commissioner. Mr. Bell's chance is supposed to be hopeless. The Board of Aldermen meet again to-day, when the matter will probably be decided. As to the charges against Mr. Cornell, it is supposed that they will be dropped, Mr. Cornell being no longer an officer of the City Government.

Fire in Broadway.—A few minutes after 12 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the upper floor of No. 428 Broadway, occupied by Brown & Kathofskie, cap manufacturers, whose stock and fixtures were entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $1,000. In extinguishing the flames, the firemen were compelled to flood the entire building, causing considerable damage. The second floor was occupied by Francke & Co., sewing-machine needle manufacturers, and Uhell & Hill, weather strips. Their losses are about $1,200. The first floor was occupied as a cigar-store by Waldron & Church, and they sustain a loss of $2,000, upon which there is no insurance, a policy for $1,000 in the Phenix having just expired. The basement is occupied by Mr. Kalloch as a liquor-saloon, whose premises were considerably damaged by water. The shoe-shop of J. Hunt, at No. 430 Broadway was slightly flooded by water. The fire was entirely extinguished at 1 o'clock.

City Car Accidents.—Two serious car accidents occurred on Sunday. Mrs. Julia Berges, of No. 25 Bedford-street, while attempting to step from Car No. 43 of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, slipped and fell; her dress being fastened to the railing, she was dragged some distance, causing severe external and internal injuries. Mrs. Berges was removed to her residence by Officer Wood, of the Sixteenth Precinct. ....John Terryen, of No. 15 East Seventeenth-street, also slipped while stepping from Car No. 102 of the Seventh-avenue Road, and received severe injuries about the head and shoulder. He was removed to his residence by Officer Wilson, of the Sixteenth Precinct.

Prize Essay on Physiology and Hygiene.—Desirous of securing the solution of the most practical questions of hygiene, and believing great benefit will result from the diffusion of the knowledge of physiological and hygienic laws, and, at the same time, desirous to increase the means of providing for the orphan representatives of those falling in the defence of our country, a gentleman has deposited with the Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots $500, to be paid for the best essay on physiology and hygiene. The essays are to be forwarded to Horace Webster, President of the Institute, at No. 49 Bible House, New-York.

City Mortality.—The number of deaths recorded in this City for the week ending Nov. 17, was 372, being a decrease of 19 from the number of the previous week, and 58 less than in the corresponding week of 1865. Among the number of deaths recorded one is set down to the credit of cholera. The figures indicate that, notwithstanding the lingering indications of choleraic symptoms, and the complaints as to typhoid fever existing in various parts of the City, our population is now enjoying better health than for several years.

First Annual Ball of the R. M. Hoe & Co. Association.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather last evening, and the heavy fall of rain toward midnight, the first annual ball of this Association at Irving Hall was liberally patronized by its members and their friends. Wallace's band of 18 pieces furnished delightful music, to which the feet of many couples tripped merrily, and it was not until the approach of daylight this morning that this happy assemblage dispersed. The proceeds of the affair are to go toward swelling the Relief Fund of the Association, intended for the benefit of disabled members.

A Missing Man Recovered.—About 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the dead body of James Gallaher was found in McGwan's Creek, near the intersection of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Third-avenue. It appears that the deceased, who is 60 years of age, stone mason by occupation, left his home in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, near Second-avenue, on the 6th inst., to attend election, since which time he had been missing. The remains were taken in charge by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, who notified the Coroner to hold an inquest.

Arrivals in the City.—Commander W. K. Mayo, United States Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Admiral Palmer, United States Navy, Hon. Mr. Hamilton, Canada, and Hon. W. B. Allison are at the Brevoort House. Judge Mullen, Watertown; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck; and Hon. Wm. Schley, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. E. N. Hubbell, Coxsackie, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. W. H. Schouler, Massachusetts, is at the Westminster Hotel.

A Gang of Burglars Frightened by a Child.—A few minutes after 6 o'clock on Sunday evening a gang of burglars forced their way into the residence of B. B. Schnider, No. 139 East Sixty-fifth-street, whose family were out at the time. While the thieves were busy securing much valuable booty, they were surprised by a little girl and made good their escape before the Police arrived.

Fire Up Town.—About 7 o'clock yesterday evening a fire broke out in Hamilton's restaurant, corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. The flames were soon extinguished, but not before they had extended to the liquor store of C. & D. Stageman, causing a loss of about $200. Both are covered by insurances in the St. Nicholas and New-Amsterdam Insurance Companies.

Fall from a Window.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, William Lyon, aged 33 years, and a native of Scotland, accidently fell from the fourth-story window of his residence, No. 125 Greenwich-street, sustaining severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Johnson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent De Paul.—A ladies' fair, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of the property of the orphan asylum attached to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, will be held in the school rooms of the church, No. 129 West Twenty-third-street, commencing on the 19th inst.

The County Canvass.—The canvassers will conclude their labors on Friday next. In the Seventeenth Assembly District the votes run very close for Ward and Berryman, the latter having only 15 majority.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Whisky Frauds.—John Devlin, who was arrested on Sunday on a warrant issued by Commissioner Jones on the charge of bribing Officer T. B. Tilton, Inspector of Revenue, was yesterday admitted to bail by U. S. Commissioner Newton in the sum of $50,000. The examination of the case was adjourned until the 27th inst. The defendant stated before the Commissioner that he was innocent of the charges made against him, and was capable of defending himself personally before the Court. T. B. Tilton, United States Inspector, arrested on a warrant, for marking and branding barrels containing whisky, in violation of the United States Revenue Law, was also brought up and bailed in the sum of $25,000. Some thirty or forty distilleries have been seized up to this time, and the offenders against the revenue laws arrested. It appears that Devlin acted as an agent in the whisky business, and demanded 25 cents per gallon of all liquors distilled.

Insulting Females.—Two men, Edward Dunn, aged 30, and Edward Farrell, aged 32, were last evening, arrested by Officer Lewis, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, while they were in the act of pulling and hauling some ladies who had just got off of a Houston-street ferry-boat at the foot of Grand-street, E. D. It is alleged by two of the ladies who appeared at the Station-house to make complaints, that the prisoners (who are strangers to them) crossed in the same boat with them, and acted very rudely toward the lady passengers during the trip, and offered some of them violence when they landed. The accused were locked up.

Ruffianly Assault.—A mammoth ruffian, named Hugh McGoldrich, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice Walter, to await examination on a charge of felonious assault. It appears that McGoldrich, on Saturday night last, beat a young bar-tender named William Dugan over the head with a tumbler, inflicting injuries of a very serious nature. The assault was committed because Dugan refused to give him a glass of whisky when he had already too much. The injured man is in a dangerous condition.

The Twentieth Ward Johnson Club.—A meeting of this Club was held in Una Hall, Myrtle-avenue, last evening, when it was resolved to make the Club a permanent institution, with the view of sustaining President Johnson in his policy. Mr. Garret P. Bergen, the President of the Association, and Mr. Harry Hartean, a member, having resigned, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. P. Dolen, C. L. Kirby and John Mulraney, were appointed to apprise the Democratic General Committee of the fact. Addresses were made by Messrs. N. F. Waring, Col. W. G. Cooper, C. A. Kirby and P. Dolen.

Alarm of Fire and Attack on an Engine Company.—About 10 o'clock last night there was an alarm of fire in the Second District, caused by the burning of some rubbish. On the return home of Engine Company No. 19, they were attacked while passing the house of Engine Company No. 2, in Hicks-street, and two men named Conlon and Noxsen, were slightly injured. Several others were severely hurt. Stones, bricks and other missiles were used by the assailants.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.—A meeting of firemen was held last night in relation to the Chief Engineership of the Western District; and it was resolved that Mr. Peter Fitzpatrick, for many years Assistant Engineer, should be supported for the principal position. The meeting was held at No. 17 Engine-house, in Jay-street.

Fire.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the stable of Owen Pidgeon, in Columbia, near Irving-street, causing damage to the extent of $200; no insurance. The lumber-yard adjoining, owned by Mr. J. R. Glover, was damaged to the amount of $2,000; insured in the New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo Companies.

The Board of Canvassers.—The Common Council met yesterday afternoon, as a Board of Canvassers, to count the votes for city officers, but did not conclude their labors. The Board of Supervisors also met and canvassed several wards. The result will probably not be known until Saturday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Young Woman Inveigled Away by False Representations.—About the middle of last week, a young woman of respectable appearance, arrived in New-York from the West, in quest of employment as housekeeper or to do sewing. For two days she wandered about in the great metropolis, friendless and destitute, sleeping at night in one of the Station-houses. On Sunday morning a gentlemanly looking man, a resident of Newark, met the young woman in the street, and learning the situation of affairs, induced her to accompany him to Newark under pretense of procuring her a desirable situation. On arriving in Newark the pretended friend conducted the young woman to a hotel, and while there attempted to accomplish her ruin, and notwithstanding threats to have her arrested and imprisoned as a vagrant, she rejected all further offers of friendship and defied his threats. Foiled in his object the scoundrel then began to upbraid her for his loss of time and expenses in bringing her to Newark, when, to free herself from further annoyance, she offered him her shawl, which he heartlessly accepted. Not satisfied with this, and knowing that of necessity the young woman would apply at the Police Station for lodging, he proceeded there, and requested that if such a woman as he described should ask for lodgings, she should be held, as he desired to prefer a charge against her. That evening the young woman called at the Station-house, and after relating what had occurred, was provided with comfortable lodgings. Subsequently the man called to make inquiries after her, having on, at the time, the girl's shawl. Without being given an opportunity to prefer a charge, the officer on duty delivered a scathing lecture to the individual, whereupon he delivered over the shawl and took his departure, as soon as possible. The girl was still at the Station-house last evening, and, being desirous of earning an honest livelihood, no doubt she will be offered the opportunity, as soon as her situation becomes known, and thereby be removed from further annoyance and temptation.

Arrested as Accessory to Homicide.—Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a young man belonging to the United States service, named David Wise *alias* James Morrisey, was arrested in Newark by Officers Wedmeyer and Baisch, on a charge of being concerned in the killing of a German brewer, named Gotleib Freitz. It appears that accused, in company with James Baltz, Alexander Baltz, Andrew B. Singer, and another man, attended a German pic-nic in Clinton Township, in the latter part of May last, and while there became engaged in a *melée* with a brewer, named Gotleib Freitz, when, as is alleged, James Baltz struck and instantly killed Freitz with a hammer, and Wise afterward kicked the dead body. Four of the men were subsequently arrested, and at the last term of Court James Baltz was tried and convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison. The trial of the other prisoners was put over until the next term. Wise fled from the city and enlisted in the United States service under the name of James Morrisey, since which time he has been stationed at Governor's Island. Yesterday he ventured back to Newark and while on a carousal with some of his old companions, he was recognized by Officers Wedmeyer and Baisch, who took him into custody and conducted him to the Police Station, where he was locked up for the night.

Annual Meeting of the Essex County Bible Society.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Essex County Bible Society was held, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark; S. R. W. Heath, Esq., President, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. V. Lawrence, of New-Brunswick. The Treasurer, Henry H. Miller, read the annual report, from which it appears that the total receipts from the various churches the past year amount to $5,853 85, against $4,921 27 for the previous year. Mr. George O. Dunckler, Superintendent of the Depository, reported that the total receipts for the year just closed were $3,258 77; amount of stock on hand, $1,600. Mr. John P. Jackson, Jr., Secretary of the Society, read the annual report of the Executive Committee, showing that the Society is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. At the close of the several reports remarks were made by Rev. R. V. Lawrence, of New-Brunswick; Rev, Mr. Ballet, of Hudson County, and others. There were quite a number of delegates present from other counties in the State. In the evening the exercises were continued when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Messick, of Somerset County; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary American Bible Society, and Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., of New-Orleans, and after officers for the ensuing year were elected, the meeting, which was largely attended, adjourned.

Took Poison by Accident.—Mrs. Goold, wife of Richard Goold, residing at No. 58 Monmouth-street, Jersey City, feeling unwell on Sunday morning, mixed up and swallowed what she supposed to be a dose of Epsom salts. Shortly afterward she was seized with pains in the stomach and continued to grow worse, when Mr. Goold, upon making inquiry, discovered that she had taken a quantity of sulphate of zinc, a deadly poison. Mr. George Fetter, druggist, corner of Newark-avenue and Monmouth-street, administered a strong emetic, which caused vomiting, and subsequently Drs. Olcott and O'Callahan applied the stomach-pump. Yesterday Mrs. Goold was improving rapidly, and was considered out of danger.

The Masonic Hall Project Abandoned.—The Masonic Hall Association of Jersey City have decided to abandon the project of building a public hall, in consequence of lack of encouragement. The sum of $12,000 has been offered for their lots, corner of Grove and South Seventh streets, and it is decided to accept that amount. They cost $8,800 about a year since, and will thus prove a good investment to the subscribers.

A News-stand Robbed.—England's news-stand, at the Jersey City Ferry, was broken into on Sunday night and robbed of cigars and tobacco worth $20, together with $7 in pennies.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 19.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and market tending downward; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring on private terms. Corn dull, parties apart; held at $1 06@$1 06 and $1 bid. Oats—10,800 bushels of Ohio sold at 52 cents. Barley and Rye quiet Peas—3,000 bushels sold at $1 30. Pork $24 50@$25. Lard 15½c.@16c. Whisky $2 38 at retail. Canal Freights firm to New-York—Wheat, 23c.; Corn, 20c.; Barley, 19c.; Oats, 13c. Weather cloudy and mild. Receipts during the last 48 hours—Flour, 9,498 bbls.; Wheat, 178,959 bushels; Corn, 169,051 bushels; Oats, 224,213 bushels; Barley, 112,578 bushels; Rye, 59,069 bushels; Peas, 12,281 bushels. Canal Exports—Flour, 161 bbls.; Wheat, 210,525 bushels; Corn, 210,310 bushels; Oats, 78,820 bushels; Barley, 65,790 bushels; Rye, 14,970 bushels.

Oswego, Monday, Nov. 19.

Flour dull; sales 1,500 bbls. at $11.75@$12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 50 for Red Winter; $14 50 for White; $15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet. Corn scarce and quiet. Barley dull; sales 30,000 bushels Canada $1 20@$1 21 for Bay Quinte. Rye and Peas quiet. Canal Freights—To New-York—Flour 60c. ℔ bbl., Wheat 18c., Peas 15c., Corn 12½c., Barley 12c., Rye 13½c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat 10c., Oats 13c., Corn 10½c., Barley 10c., Rye 11½c. Lake Imports—100 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Oats, 317,000 bushels Barley, 20,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Peas. Canal Exports—7,281 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 64,000 bushels Barley, 15,600 bushels Rye.

Toledo, Monday, Nov. 19.

Flour dull. Wheat—Winter a shade lower; sales of No. 1 Red Wabash at $2 82; Amber Michigan, $2 78; No. 1 Spring, $2 17@$2 18. Corn 4½c. lower, opening at 89c., closing dull at 85½c. for No. 1 Mixed. Oats 1c. lower, at 42c. Lake Freights—8c. offered for Corn to Buffalo by steamer. Receipts of the past week, 27,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 15,- bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—31,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 122,000 bushels Oats, 810 bushels Rye.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 19.

Flour quiet. Sales Amber State Wheat, $3 15. Rye quiet. Oats, 66½c. for Western. Corn dull. Barley—Sales Canada West $1 28. Passed Fultonville—8 loads Flour; Wheat, none; Corn, 7; Oats, 11; Barley, 15; Rye, 6. Shipped by tows on the 18th and 19th—Corn, 54,200 bush.; Wheat, 80,100 bush.; Barley, 172,900 bush.; Oats, 99,600 bush.; Rye, 9,100 bush.; Feed, 264 tons.

Cincinnati, Monday, Nov. 19.

Flour dull and 25c. lower; superfine $10@10 75. Whisky dull and unchanged. Hogs dull; sales at $6 25@$6 75; receipts, 1,900 head. Mess Pork sold at $20, January delivery; no demand on the spot; held at the close at $22 50. Lard 12½c. for prime. Gold, $1 39⅛.

Wilmington, N. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

Crude Turpentine—$5 05 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $2 52½ for Hard. Spirits Turpentine, 71c. Resin, $4@$7. Tar, $2@$2 10.

New-Bedford, Monday, Nov. 19.

The demand for Sperm Oil has fallen off; sales of 342 bbls. on private terms. Whale Oil dull; sales of 160 bbls. on private terms.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 19.

Cotton firm; sales 1,400 bales; Low Middling 34c. Receipts—4,800 bales. Sugar dull; Fair, 12½c. Molasses dull; Prime, 70c.; Choice, 75c.@80c. Sterling $1 54. New-York Exchange, ⅛c.@¼c. premium. Freights unaltered.

Augusta, Ga., Monday, Nov. 19.

Cotton dull and irregular; sales 200 bales Middlings at 31c.@32c.

Savannah, Ga., Monday, Nov. 19.

Cotton dull; sales 300 bales Middlings at 32c.

Charleston, Monday, Nov. 19.

Cotton firm and advanced ½c.; sales 290 bales Middlings at 31c.@32c.

[Advertisement.]

What Can I Do Best?—A written chart of character, by a competent phrenologist, will answer the question. Examinations daily by Messrs. Fowler & Wells, No. 387 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Men of talent aim to elevate themselves above the surface of the body politic. Gall and Spurzheim were eminently successful, but KNOX, surmounting the hairy slopes, tiles the crown and stands literally at the very head. His influence is greatly felt in his artistic hats, for sale at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The splendid December number of *Demorest's Monthly Magazine* is now ready; besides a brilliant array of Christmas novelties, it contains a full-size pattern of the new and elegant Peblum Basque, worth nearly twice the cost of the Magazine.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 19—*In steamship Bremen, from Bremen*—H. Sseirsing, Amalia Welhan, Aurelia Welhan, John Tooke and wife, George Krause and family, Mr. Fordham, Eugen Berger, Joseph Marsman and family, Conrad Aebrten, Wilhelm Wagner and wife, H. Muienbruch and family, and many others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 53 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon sets..... 4 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 26 | Gov. Island. 6 15 | Hell Gate.... 7 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 19.

Cleared.

Steamers Miami, Clarke, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Lizzie Oakford, Rocko, San Francisco, Merchant & Carman; Maddalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Kathleen, (Br.,) Mockler, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co.; G. Palmer, (Br.,) Reynolds, Cork for orders, P. I. Nevius & Son; Arizona, Conant, Havana, J. S. Phillips & Sons; Anne E. Garden, Leavitt, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; Conni, (Hamb.,) Grauman, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Savage, (Br.,) Morrish, Hamburg, De Vertu, Marsh & McCully; Jasper, Avery, Malta, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brigs Covadonga, (Br.,) Henry, Zaza via Jacksonville, Ynzaga del Valle & Co.; Allandale, (Br.,) Marsh, Turks Island, C. R. Knox & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Bradford, Jamaica via Norfolk, Penniston & Co.

Schooners T. J. Owens, Selleck, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett; Daniel Morris, Lander, Hartford, G. K. Rackett; D. A. Baker, Eldridge, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Antecedent, Sheffield, Providence, G. R. Rackett; Wild Gazelle, Hall, St. Pierre, Mart., B. J. Wenberg; Watauga, Pugh, Beaufort, Dibble, Worth & Co.; Henry Becker, Cooper, Tabasco, Peterson & Bajou; Staten Islander, Palmer, New-Haven, G. K. Racke.t; Rebecca, Smith, Alexandria, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Nov. 3, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 182 passengers to John G. Dale. Nov. 14, lat. 45 42, lon. 51 38, exchanged night signals with a Bremen steamship, bound E. 18th, lat. 40 23, lon. 70 22, steamship Edinburgh, bd. E.; same time, a National Co.'s steamship, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 21, lon. 71, ship Great Western, bound W.; also ship Resolute, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) Neyaler, Bremen Nov. 4, and Southampton 7th, with mdse. and 639 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Nov. 15, experienced high seas and very strong gale.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

U. S. Revenue cutter Cuyahoga, Faunce, Boston 42 hours.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

U. S. Revenue cutter Pawtuxet, Fenger, Boston.

Ship Constellation, Hoxie, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Oarow. Was 7 ds. in the channel with head winds and calms. Has been 4 ds. W. of Montauk.

Bark Wave, (of Shields,) Henderson, Nagasaki June 11, Batavia Aug. 18, with teas to Everett & Co., of Boston. Passed Angier Aug. 19, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 23, St. Helena Oct. 6. From June 23 to 26, in the Pacific Ocean, encountered a severe typhoon, which hove the vessel on her beam ends for 24 hours; split sails, stove bulwarks, sprung rudder and damaged spars and rigging.

Bark Norton, (of Harpswell,) Stover, Matanzas 11 ds., with molasses to C. Adams.

Bark Sissiboo, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Lowry, Buenos Ayres 50 ds., with hides, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with bark Damon and brig Angostura, for New-York, 14th inst., lat. 31 21, lon. 73 19, spoke brig Newbergh, of Boston, from St. Marys, Ga., for Barbados, with loss of deck-load of lumber and leaking.

Bark Arthur, (Pruss.,) Wegner, Antwerp 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy westerly gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Byfoged Lindahl, (Norw.,) Bothner, Rio Janeiro Oct. 6, with coffee to James Patrick.

Bark Chanticleer, (of Baltimore,) Fisher, St. Jago Oct. 26, with sugar to Hicks & Ball. Had very heavy weather off Hatteras.

Bark Ella Adella, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Alexander, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Jos. Eneas.

Brig Roseway, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Bolman, Manzanilla 16 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Phillips & Morrison.

Brig Hattie Wheeler, (of Portland,) Guptill, East Harbor, T. I., 10 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Centaur, Marston, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had very heavy weather.

Brig H. H. McGilvery, Smart, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Butler, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with wool and hides to master.

Brig Keystone, (of Thomaston, Me.,) Barter, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Apphia, (Br.,) Steer, Zante 76 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Had very heavy weather in the Mediterranean; lost all sails and foreyard.

Brig Triton, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Scoville, Inagua 11 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ocean Child, (of Brixham,) Mills, Patras 70 ds., with currants to Geo. F. Bulley. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Schr. E. A. Barilee, Smith, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Newberry, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Laura Gertrude, Campbell, Mobile 15 ds., with arms to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Annie E. Glover, St. Mark's 23 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Cock o' the Walk, (Br.,) Pengilly, Denia Oct. 12, via Alicante 16th, with raisins to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Annie Borland, Hall, Georgetown 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Lane, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Rhode Island, Rhodes, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. B. Spofford, Parsons, Virginia, with wood.

BELOW—Bark Renshaw.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 19—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Mary Sanford, New-York; Ashland, do.; ship Canova, New-Orleans; barks Ada, Ardrossan; Robert, New-Orleans; Ephraim Williams, Georgetown; brigs Example, from Turks Island; Asia, Inagua; Fred Bliss, Charleston; Crimea, Baltimore; Tangent, Elizabethport.

Also arr. bark Edward Everett, Baltimore; brig Saml. Lindsey, Turks Island; schr. S. A. Ward, Goree.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 17—Arr. brig Fred Bliss, of Camden, Shearman, Charleston 9th, for Boston; schr. R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Savannah 5th, for Portsmouth; M. M. Freeman, Hewes, Philadelphia, for Boston; Alex. Blue, Dill, New-York, for do.; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, do., for Rockland. Sld. the above and all before reported, except brig Sarah E. Beatty. (Br.,) schrs. Reward, Young America, Emma Brown, Mary Burden, Anna Lyons, Elma M. Wright, P. Boice, Sarah Cullen, P. M. Wheaton, J. Paine, Louisa Frasier, Pioneer, Harmona.

Schr. Sea Foam, before reported lost on Cape Hatteras, was from New-York for Jacksonville.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18—Arr. steamship Aries, Boston; bark White Wing, Porto Cabello; brig Idella, Matanzas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 59—Arr. steamship Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The French steamship Floride came up from the Lower Quarantine yesterday afternoon.

Spoken, &c.

Ellen Davenport—ship, strg. S., Nov. 12, lat. 28 10, lon. 73 20.

Harriet Amelia—brig, from New-York for Cardenas, Nov. 15, 60 miles east of Cape Henry.

Mary—bark, standing N. E., exchanged signals with, Oct. 25, lat. 28, lon. 35.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, Nov. 2, brig Blankhorn, ldg. for New-York; brig Warren, arr. Oct. 29, quarantined for 5 days.

At Buenos Ayres, Sept. 30, bark Templar, for New-York, lo ding.

At Matanzas, Nov. 7, bark R. W. Griffith, Drummond, for New-York next day.

"REMOVAL"

CURTAIN GOODS,
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PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

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CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE, JELLY,
CAKES, MOTTOS, PYRAMIDS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.
GILT, NEW DESIGNS.
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G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

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FINE TABLE SHERRY,
AT $2 50 PER GALLON.
FRED. S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE frames, fine oil paintings, engravings, retailing at wholesale prices. HOOPER, No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 649, Nov. 19, 1866.
29, 69, 21, 78, 28, 27, 5, 52, 50, 38, 31, 49, 6.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 650, Nov. 19, 1866.
11, 59, 24, 75, 49, 46, 66, 50, 10, 60, 57, 35.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 549, Nov. 19, 1866.
16, 17, 47, 1, 26, 36, 35, 31, 32, 78, 60, 6, 2.
SHELBY—Class No. 550, Nov. 19, 1866.
63, 5, 38, 71, 34, 3, 58, 62, 55, 32, 44, 49.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
Nov. 19, 1866. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, on exhibition in the show window this week, fans and parasols. Parasols at cost of importation. N. B. The Crystalised Visiting Card, introduced November 17th, and a new Wedding Envelope destined to supersede all others in the market.

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, MERchants and dealers in all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise and produce, wholesale and retail, who can offer good inducements to customers, are invited to call or send to the Bureau of Information, No. 163 Fulton-st.